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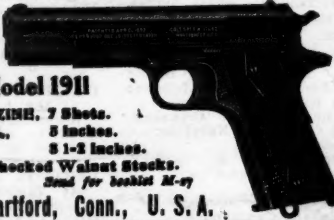
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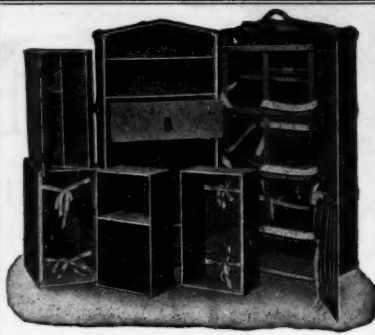
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list was published in our issue of May 30, pages 1234 and 1263.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to June 2. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.
WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.
ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Roy C. Smith. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. William R. Rush. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1913). Capt. John H. Gibbons. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. John C. Leonard. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coonts. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George R. Evans. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Edward Simpson. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. John J. Knapp. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.
Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Ensign John J. Saxer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Manix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle, Commander.
Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PAULING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1913.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.
FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Galveston, Texas. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.
CASSIN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.
BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.

First Division.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Louis P. Davis. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Reuben B. Coffey. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Halsey Powell. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King, Commander.
TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Ensign Frank T. Leighton. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas R. Kurtz. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Benyaurd B. Wygant. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Aquilla G. Dibrell. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Almirante Bay, Panama.

O-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Almirante Bay, Panama.

O-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Almirante Bay, Panama.

O-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Almirante Bay, Panama.

O-4 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Almirante Bay, Panama.

O-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Almirante Bay, Panama.

Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Augustine H. Gray. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-3 (submarine). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1913.) Ensign Edgar A. Logan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Dallas C. Laizure. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Division.

Lieut. Kenneth Whiting, Commander.
OZARK (tender). Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Elwin F. Cutts. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

K-2 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John V. Klemann. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas D. Parker. Sailed May 28 from Tampico, Mexico, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Christian Crone. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Robert Rohange. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. Sailed June 1 from New Orleans, La., for Key West, Fla. Address there.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.
NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. William A. Moffett. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

(Continued on page 1293.)

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ARBITRATION GOING BACKWARD.

From the beginning of the current discussion on the subject of arbitration as a substitute for war the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has held to the opinion that experience, past and to come, would show that the establishment of The Hague tribunal and other patent methods of substituting international agreements for armed conflict, proposed by those who assumed to be the especial devotees of peace, showed no real advance upon methods previously in vogue. The examples of arbitration as a substitute for war date back at least to the Middle Ages, and history makes it clear that some method of avoiding war will be found, certainly in our modern times, where disputes between two nations are not of such a nature as to compel war.

It is gratifying to find our opinion on this subject sustained by so competent and eminent an authority as the Hon. John Bassett Moore, LL.D., of Columbia University, a member of the Hague Court and until recently Counselor for our Department of State. In his opening address as presiding officer of the Conference on Arbitration held at Lake Mohonk last week, Mr. Moore told that body some wholesome truths which they would do well to heed. While speaking respectfully of the Hague tribunal, as he was bound to do before such an audience, Mr. Moore yet declared that the numerous treaties concluded since the "Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes," which was signed at The Hague July 29, 1899, do not, in his opinion, "represent a general advance, and certainly do not represent an advance on the part of the United States."

The clause of the Hague Convention referring disputes to the Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration runs far behind the actual practice of the United States and Great Britain, which on numerous occasions have submitted to arbitration questions which have been considered as affecting the honor of the two nations. The most notable of these was the Geneva arbitration, relating to the Alabama claims, which the chief soldier of his time carried to a triumphant conclusion against the opposition of the most noted of peace advocates and orators of that day.

Mr. Moore declares that as the result of the Hague Convention "it is in practice more difficult for the United States to secure international arbitration than it was in the early days of our independence." Up to 1908 nineteen of our international arbitrations were held under treaties, as against twenty-seven under executive agreements, which are now forbidden by the treaties of 1908, so far as they apply. The Jay treaty of 1794 provided for the submission to a mixed commission of all claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain and all claims of British subjects against the United States. There was no specification or limitation, the two governments being evidently anxious to remove every cause of controversy by a sweeping arbitral settlement. Under this early treaty citizens of the United States received \$10,000,000 from Great Britain, while a considerable sum was paid by the United States to British subjects. Such joint commissions are made impossible by the requirement that each particular case which calls for arbitration shall be submitted to the approval of the United States Senate. As Mr. Moore pertinently asks, Should we not occupy a position more advanced than that we now hold if we were to go back to the practice we adopted 120 years ago and which we have followed since in the convention of Feb. 8, 1853, with Great Britain? This last convention provided for the settlement of all claims arising between the two countries since the treaty of Dec. 24, 1814, and its work has been

interfered with by the requirement that the Senate must assent to each particular claim referred to arbitration.

We have always questioned whether in practice the Hague method of settling international disputes would be found any improvement upon those they superseded. In the case of the United States and Great Britain it has introduced complication where simplicity existed.

Under modern conditions the great Powers have every possible incentive to avoid war, and in the absence of general treaties, which are made only to be broken on occasion, they will find a way to settle their disputes, except where some profound national sentiment, or some great necessity of state, compels war. In spite of peace confabs, arbitration agreements and international treaties, He will turn and overturn until he whose right it is shall reign.

PEACE WORK OF THE ARMY.

An editorial in the Philadelphia Public Ledger of May 19 thus referred to the work of the United States Army: "Our Army is doing more to save than to destroy life. It is an indication of a new militarism. What is considered the duty of American soldiers would have been impossible with the legions of Caesar or the regiments of Napoleon. Our Army is a life-saving agency. The Signal Corps in Alaska is opening that country, and the railroad may be built by our soldiers. The Army opened the canal, and made the Panama Zone fit to live in. Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines have been transformed. The soldiers have been the heroes of our great disasters. When the Mississippi floods threatened property and lives, they were there to help. When Galveston was destroyed the soldiers were the life-savers. General Funston was the hero of the San Francisco earthquake and fire. The soldiers from the Presidio saved life and property and governed the city. Our military attitude to Mexico reveals a singular sense of restraint, impossible in any other period of military history. Mexico has already learned that the American people are slow to wrath, but swift in punishment, and that the Army is controlled by a dignified purpose to save and not to destroy. It is this spirit which, if maintained, will challenge the admiration of the world."

Admirable as is the spirit of this editorial, it is likely to be misinterpreted by some, as it seems to convey the idea that the self-restraint of our Army is something of recent growth and that its contribution to the material interests of the country is of late development. As a matter of fact, the Army has been from the beginning one of the chief factors in the extension of the commerce and industries of our country. The improvement of our rivers and harbors has always been under the direction of the Corps of Engineers of the Army. It is they and other officers of the Army who traced the pathways followed by our advancing civilization in its progress toward the Pacific and made that progress possible by the protection afforded to the pioneers of that civilization. Score upon score of graduates of the Military Academy were engaged upon surveys through the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range, and from the Sacramento to the Columbia river. They blazed the way for the wagon train and for the steam "locomotive" which, like a mighty shuttle, has spun the wonderful fabric of our country. During the ten years from 1878 they surveyed more than 175,000 miles of routes, lines and marches besides 40,000 square miles of area. Witness, too, their work on boundary surveys, in the surveys which made possible the enormous commerce of our great lakes and the building of the Soo Canal. The Wheeler surveyors mapped 350,000 square miles of territory at an average cost of \$1.48 per mile. Refined methods of topographical and geodetic survey were first used in the United States by officers of the Army. The names of Army officers, McNeill, Whistler and many others are indelibly associated with our pioneer work of railroad building. The record of Army officers as municipal engineers is equally creditable. Among our most notable public buildings and light houses are found their monuments. The half a billion dollars expended on river and harbor improvements which has gone through the hands of officers of our Army presents a notable record of efficient and honest administration. But time and space fail us in the attempt even to hint at the triumphs of peace on record to the credit of our Army from the beginning, and a similar story might be told on behalf of the Navy.

"Time was, and not so very long ago," says the United Service Gazette, "when the publication of the result of the 'Gunlayers' Test' or of the 'Battle Practice' of the fleet by the Admiralty was a signal for the daily and weekly press to blaze out with heavy headlines and columns of analysis, showing how great and good a person was the man behind the gun. Those days are passed; and this year the result of the battle practice for 1913 has hardly claimed notice in a single paragraph of contemporaries' columns. Yet the importance of good shooting from ships' guns has not decreased, but increased, as a national as well as naval asset, since Admiral Sir Percy Scott first popularized shooting as a first class sport in the British fleet. Other fleets copied, and America had an enthusiast who also lit a spark of gunnery zeal in the American fleetmen that shines as brightly to-day as it did fourteen years ago, when Lieutenant Sims fanned it while serving on the China Station, and the Terrible, with our Capt. Percy Scott on board, was serving her first commission there." The British blue books, dealing with the shooting in the navy during 1913 which have just been issued, are "more puzzling than ever" even to the experts of London Engineering, and it is harder than ever to deduce

from them any useful comparison between the practice of 1913 and that of previous years. However, it is observed that in the large majority of cases fewer rounds were fired in 1913 than in either of the three preceding years. The most noteworthy exceptions are the 13.5-inch and the 4-inch breech-loading guns. In both cases there is also an increased percentage of hits to rounds fired over all of the other three years recorded. The percentage of hits to rounds fired was, on the whole, greater than the average. Fewer ships took part in the tests than had been the case in the preceding years, the numbers being: 1910, 127; 1911, 134; 1912, 116, and 1913, 67; while only one-third the number of men fired, the numbers being 1,522, 1,671, 1,528 and 528 for the four years respectively. No explanation is given of this. It was also noted that though the figure for 12-pounder, 12 cwt. quick-firing, and 8 cwt. guns—60.03—was considerably greater than the average of the figures for 1910, 1911, and 1912, yet with the other guns the 1913 figures were all below the averages of these three years. In no case did the 1913 figures equal those of 1912; but probably the latter may be regarded as phenomenal. They were certainly exceedingly good. There has been a rearranging of the returns. In 1912 the battleships and battle cruisers were lumped together, but for last year they are separated. The armament of the ships differs so widely that it is not altogether easy to get at the sum total of comparative firing abilities.

Ten years of American occupation of the Panama Canal Zone were completed on May 4, 1914, the transfer of the French property to the United States having been effected on May 4, 1904. However, the first three years of the American occupation were devoted principally to preparation, and the facility with which everything moved once the final start was made shows the wisdom of perfecting organization before beginning so large an enterprise. There has never been a cessation of work or anything resembling it since the hand was put to the plow. Excavation in the Culebra section, which is now giving so much trouble with its slides, continued from the first with such equipment as was available, but it was not well under way on the American plan until the first part of 1907, and the only dredge at work up to May, 1907, was an old French ladder dredge. The Canal Record of May 20 had a five-page review of the work accomplished in the decade of American control. As a final test of the control board and lock equipment, an actual lockage was made on May 11. Two vessels, a floating crane and a tug were locked up from the sea to the lake. All operations were made from the control board. The time of the lockage was one hour and twelve minutes. The facility of operation showed the advantage of the system of remote control. The boats were under the motive power of the floating crane. On May 12 a lockage was made using the control board and towing the vessels by means of the towing locomotives. The vessels were a derrick barge and a scow which were lashed together for towing. The lockage, which was from the lake to the sea, was completed in one hour and six minutes. This operation was the first in which both the control board and the locomotives were used. The operation employed all the essential features of the system of towing and lock operation to be used at the locks and demonstrated the effectiveness of the system. The work of removing the inhabitants from the Canal Zone, and of acquiring title in the United States to all lands in the Zone, in accordance with Articles VI. and XV. of the treaty of Feb. 26, 1904, between the United States and Panama, has been continued throughout the past year. Outside of six native towns and with the exception of several special cases, the west side of the canal has been cleared between the Atlantic entrance and approximately opposite Miraflores Locks, and on the east side, between Gatun and a point opposite Empire. In addition, the watersheds of the Caimitallo, Cameron, and Dominica rivers, on the east side of the canal and tributary to Miraflores Lake, have been cleared of inhabitants during the past year. In the year ending May 1, 1914, the Department of Law settled 1,928 claims, for \$147,978.50.

The activity among aviators as a result of the prospects of a war in the interior of Mexico has brought to the front the pretensions of certain self-styled "aviation volunteers," who have been giving themselves titles with great freedom for some months. In an editorial in Flying, the official organ of the Aero Club of America, the fear has been expressed that "a winged mob knowing nothing of military science, defiant of military authority, out for the fun of it rather than the work to be done," may be sent into the field by the United States rather than a trained aerial force. However, little apprehension should be felt about the officials of the War Department not being able to distinguish clearly between the spurious and the genuine. We have already called attention to the unwarranted claims made by men interested in getting themselves before the public as the head and front of an aviation volunteers' regiment, and the views of Flying fit in admirably with our opinions, from which evidently our aerial contemporary drew its inspiration. Aeronautics of May 15 thus further comments on the same subject: "The recent offers by self-styled colonels of volunteer aviation corps of assistance in a war with Mexico recall the sentiments of Army officers on the uselessness of civilian aviators for scouting and for offensive operations in the event of war, even where the aviators are experienced exhibition flyers and actually experts and owners of machines. It is obvious that a corps without machines, and without even pilots of experience, would be worse than useless."

The sale of the Idaho and Mississippi as provided for in the Naval Appropriation bill pending in conference makes possible a three-battleship building program this year. Under the terms by which the ships may be sold, the United States is to receive the actual cost of constructing the ship, which appears to be a very fair price for two vessels which do not fit into the organization of the fleet. When the Idaho and Mississippi were authorized there was an agitation for smaller battleships, and as a result they were 13,000-ton ships as compared with 16,000, which was the tonnage of older ships. While Congress, in response to the pressure from the advocates of smaller ships, authorized the Idaho and Mississippi at 13,000 tons, it provided for the same armor and armament as that of the larger classes. The result was a class of ships with a lower free board, which interferes with the working of the guns of the after turret in a heavy sea. The Mississippi and Idaho are such misfits in the fleet that the Mississippi is assigned to aviation duty and the Idaho is in the reserve, while older ships are on the second line. While the Mississippi and Idaho are not suitable for duty on the Atlantic Ocean they would be of excellent service in the Grecian navy in the Mediterranean Sea and Greece is expected to be their purchaser. They will be of greater value to Greece than to the United States. It is understood that Greece is especially anxious to purchase these vessels at this time because she is advised that Turkey has bought a battleship from Brazil which is now being constructed by Vickers, England. If the deal can be put through by which Greece secures the Mississippi and Idaho she will be able to add to her navy two battleships which on the Mediterranean Sea will be almost, if not quite, as efficient as our first class battleships are on the ocean. Out of the money which could be obtained from the sale a dreadnought could be constructed without materially increasing the appropriation for the U.S. Naval Establishment. The only objection to the trade would be the fact that this country would be without the use of two battleships for three years and for that time the Navy's strength would be reduced. But it is considered by the Secretary of the Navy as of more importance to add a modern ship to the first line of defense than to retain the Mississippi and Idaho, which are not now even in the second line.

The American Society of Tropical Medicine held its eleventh annual meeting at the Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass., on May 29 and 30. Dr. Richard P. Strong, president of the society, who presided, was formerly an assistant surgeon, U.S.A., and until recently has been head of the Department of Biology in the Bureau of Science in Manila. He is now occupying the chair of tropical medicine at Harvard University. About thirty members attended the meeting and many papers of interest were read. Major Weston P. Chamberlain, Med. Corps, U.S.A., from Plattsburg Barracks, discussed "The Blood in the Tropics" and "Spirochetes and Fusiform Bacilli in Various Tropical Lesions." Capt. Charles F. Craig, Med. Corps, U.S.A., from Fort Leavenworth, read a paper on "Observations Upon the Morphology, Life Cycle and Relation to Disease of Entameba Histolytica." P.A. Surg. Phillip E. Garrison, U.S.N., gave "A Description of Philippine Specimens of Paragonimus from Man." A paper on "The Late Outbreak of Plague in Havana, Cuba," was by Dr. Aristides Agramonte, of Havana, formerly contract surgeon, U.S.A., who was a member of the board headed by the late Major Walter Reed, Med. Dept., U.S.A., which proved that yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes. Asiatic cholera was discussed by Dr. Andrew W. Sellards, of Baltimore, formerly of the Bureau of Science, Manila. Among others present was Dr. White, of the U.S. Public Health Service, who has been stationed for many years in New Orleans. Among new members elected during the sessions was Major Eugene R. Whitmore, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

The Post-Office Department announces that "mail originating in the United States or any of its possessions for transmission to the United States Mail Agency, Vera Cruz, Mexico, and that originating at such agency for transmission to the United States or any of its possessions, is subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage. Only United States postage stamps are valid for the prepayment of postage on such matter." For parcels of fourth class matter mailed to Vera Cruz or from Vera Cruz to the United States or its possessions the eighth-zone rate of twelve cents per pound or fraction applies; except for books weighing eight ounces or less, on which the rate is one cent for each two ounces or fraction; and except other parcels weighing four ounces or less, on which the rate is one cent for each ounce or fraction. To insure prompt delivery mail sent to persons in the United States Service should include in the address the complete designation of the organization, company and regiment, vessel or other branch of the Service to which the addressee belongs, and the postage thereon should be fully prepaid.

A review of the American troops stationed in Tientsin, China, in honor of the U.S. Minister to China, was held in the Russian Concession April 24, 1914. Four companies, with the machine guns and mounted detachment, were on parade and presented a splendid appearance. The Pekin and Tientsin News says: "Although the ground, owing to its roughness, was not an ideal place for such a function, the various evolutions were carried out with machine-like precision and smartness. The battalion was in command of Major F. W. Sladen. Dr. Reinsch drove to the review in an open carriage with Col. John C. F. Tillson, commanding the 15th U.S. Infantry, and the carriage was escorted by a detachment of the mounted Infantry under Lieut. E. B. Garey. On arrival the Minister at once proceeded with the inspection with Colonel Tillson and his staff. Later, to the strains of the 'Washington Post' from the band, the battalion marched past and, returning, went by at the double. At the conclusion of the review the officers were presented to Dr. Reinsch."

The French navy is to make tests at Gavies with a new turret in which will be four main battery guns mounted in pairs. It is proposed to have three of these turrets mounted on a warship. It is claimed that the four-gun turret will save weight and room, and ensure a greater concentration of fire.

A LESSON IN NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

The "little Navy" Congressmen who in their attempts to belittle the need of a larger building program worked themselves up into a violent but wholly ludicrous indignation over the claim of the Navy Year Book that the German navy outranks that of the United States should study the present system for the concentration and drilling of the German warships. The same thoroughness in organization and training that has made the German army one of the greatest the world has ever seen marks the efforts of the German naval officials in the development of the empire's sea power. With the exception of two small armored cruisers in the China Seas and perhaps one battleship in the Mediterranean, all the large armored ships will be concentrated at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel, divided only by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, which, in its enlarged state, can pass the greatest ships of the fleet in a few hours. For all practical purposes the German fleet therefore is concentrated in the North Sea. It is under the immediate control of the commander-in-chief who at least twice a year assembles the whole force for combined exercises. For the rest of the time the squadrons are constantly at work on their respective drill grounds, that of the first battleship and cruiser squadrons being off Heligoland, that of the second and third battleship squadrons being in the Western Baltic and also off the Skaw.

Formerly it was the practice to send the ships into port every week-end, but the present rule is to keep them at sea as long as fuel and provisions last. This is one of the chief changes in management which indicate the altered attitude toward fleet efficiency. Thus, training for war goes on steadily day after day, and is interrupted only for a few weeks every year by the discharge of time-expired men and the enrollment of recruits which takes place in October. Whenever a ship has to leave her squadron for overhaul and repair, her place is automatically filled by one of the vessels from the reserve, and so each division and each squadron is kept always at its prescribed numerical strength. The same practice extends to the light cruiser, destroyer and submarine formations. Although German destroyers are built in groups of twelve, each flotilla is composed of eleven boats, the twelfth being kept ready to act as relief for any boat that may have to withdraw for repairs, etc. This essentially practical system gives a good general idea of the thoroughness and efficiency of the German naval organization. Each ship knows exactly where to go for every item of its war equipment. Spare guns are kept ready in large quantities at all the dockyards so that whenever a weapon shows signs of failing accuracy, it is landed and replaced with the minimum of delay. Of late, the coal and oil fuel reserves have been greatly increased and the coaling facilities at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven so improved that the time required for replenishing the bunkers and tanks has been reduced by one-half. In short, not a single factor making for efficiency and instant readiness for action has been omitted, a circumstance that inspires the Navy, of London, the organ of the British Navy League, to say that "to-day the German battle fleet is perhaps the best organized fighting force the world has ever seen. It is not only that Germany is building Dreadnoughts. She is taking care to insure that every penny spent on ships, guns and men brings its full value. Other nations may be content to maintain a paper fleet which looks very impressive to foreign diplomats, but the German system guarantees that every ship on the active list will be ready to proceed at once to its appointed fighting station at the first call to arms. It will be observed that in this German system, which like all German systems is notable for its thoroughness, there is only one thought uppermost, and that is to make the Navy ready for fighting at once. The idea of making it a floating university or a manual training school does not keep the naval officials awake at night, but they do busy themselves day and night in such a way that when the nation shall call upon the Navy for that duty for which it is created and maintained—the defense of the Fatherland—it will not be found wanting."

The system of naval organization and training followed by Germany is in such sharp contrast with that followed by this country as to suggest a want of appreciation not only on the part of Congress, but of the Navy Department, of the necessity for the proper training of the Navy for the purpose for which it is created. Second only to a failure to authorize an adequate building program is the disposition to underrate the importance of a well trained Navy. As a famous naval commander once remarked in commenting on the result of a naval engagement: "We were forcibly reminded of the old truism that a fleet is created by long years of practice at sea in time of peace, and that a collection of ships of various types hastily assembled, which have learned to sail together on the way to the scene of operation, is not a fleet, but a chance concourse of vessels."

The worst feature of it is that in the event of war neither Congress nor the authorities in the Navy Department would be held responsible for a defeat that might be the result of the policy that is now in effect in dealing with the fleet. If the ships when called upon to fight are not properly prepared during peace time a defeat would be credited to the commander-in-chief and the officers afloat. There would be no time after war is declared to train a fleet. Ships of all classes that would be called upon to operate together in war must be drilled in peace if they are to be efficient. To a great degree a collection of vessels even when manned with efficient officers and crews are like an army of raw recruits. The strength of a fleet in battle by no means depends entirely upon the range of the guns and the thickness of the armor of the battleship.

The history of all great naval engagements demonstrates that victory depends more largely on preparation for battle than the number of guns and the armor of the ships. If the ships of a fleet have not previously been co-ordinated and drilled and a plan of tactics evolved, the commander-in-chief must depend solely upon his gunnery and the strength of the armor of his ships. No great commander has ever done this, and if the authorities in the Navy Department and Congress expect the officers of the Navy to get out of the vessels which are costing the country so many millions all the fight that there is in them the officers afloat must be given an opportunity to prepare for battle. There ought to be some way of impressing upon Congress the importance of not allowing anything to interfere with the work of the fleet in preparing for war. It is not just to the officers of the Navy or the nation for Congress or the

Department to let anything interfere with keeping the fleet trained up to the highest state of efficiency.

THE ECONOMICS OF WAR.

Capt. A. L. Conger, 26th U.S. Inf., late instructor in military history, U.S. Army Service Schools, writes of the economic effects of war in *The Annalist*, a financial and economic magazine published in New York. "No war has been fought for a century for mere additional territory," he says. "The conquests sought have been trade conquests, routes and markets. Any territory acquired has been merely incidental. The wars of Napoleon represent the operations of a stock manipulator who knows how to get control of a railroad, but not how to run it. The Franco-German war of 1870 is the purest type of trade war. What was gained? Not a new province, from an economic standpoint, but the control of the trade route of the Rhine valley, a group of iron mines—perhaps the most important in Europe—the chief center of the textile industry in Europe and—one billion in gold as working capital. Result: Germany has built up in forty years, from nothing, a foreign trade that rivals that of England; she has increased her population sixty per cent., while France has stood stationary, in both population and trade."

"To 'pay' in an economic sense a war must result in enlarging or improving the economic structure of the country at a cost not incommensurate with the enlargement or improvement. To get a clear view of this aspect we must not confuse the issue by admitting any moral questions, any more than in considering the effects of a railroad merger we should take into account whether the group in control has a moral right to squeeze out some other group. There may be such a question, but it has no place in an economic discussion."

"We may gain a nearer view of the economic effects of a war by considering its direct effects upon the various elements of a country's productiveness, its brains, capital, means of transportation, labor and materials. As to brains. A war which calls for a negligible number of troops, such as the former Mexican war and the Philippine insurrection, has no noticeable effect on the brains of the country. A fiasco like our war with Spain, where large numbers of troops were mobilized, but did not go anywhere or do anything, has a deleterious effect, since it is demoralizing to everyone to take part in any unbusinesslike and inefficient undertakings, which is all that can be said of our 1898 volunteers. In the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, however, we find the training schools in which were developed the brains which made possible the tremendous economic advances for the half centuries immediately following those wars."

"Few men are killed in war. A big percentage of those who take part return educated and economically fitted to survive. No education can be compared to that gained in war. The soldier is trained to observe with minute care, to think carefully, but act quickly and with his whole force, and, what is most important for modern business, to exercise team play with his comrades all the time. Brains win in war, as well as in modern business, the lion's share of success. Look over the industrial history of our Northern states in the '70's, '80's and '90's. Ninety per cent. of the entrepreneur talent of that period will be found to have been developed by Civil War training."

"As to capital. War tends to waste a certain amount of capital, but, on the other hand, operates to accumulate it in fewer hands, in which it is both more accessible to the needs of production and also serves it better. Production is stimulated in nearly every branch of industry except luxuries. From a capitalistic standpoint, however, the war will become injurious if fought so long or so hard as actually to waste a large share of the capital of the nation, as was the case with France under Napoleon, and with the South in our Civil War. As to means of transportation. War lays a solid foundation for industrial and commercial expansion by strengthening and stimulating the development of transportation facilities and cheapening the cost. War clarifies the labor situation. It does away with the problem of the unemployed, stimulates the hiring of skilled labor and the use of machinery. After the war the surplus capital and brains, seeking to function, take up all the surplus labor thrown on the market."

"Materials may or may not be made cheaper by the war. In the case of Mexico, the materials of use to us from that country will be made cheaper and more available to us by peace, whether that peace is brought about by intervention or by the people of Mexico themselves. In the former case, however, lines of commerce and new markets for our goods will be established which will quadruple our trade with that country, year by year, while in the latter commercial development will be much more slow."

ARMY RESCUE WORK COMMENDED.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., commanding the 1st Hawaiian Brigade, with headquarters at Honolulu, under date of May 11, 1914, sends an official letter to Col. Francis H. French, 2d U.S. Inf., commending the search party who attempted the rescue of two privates of Coast Artillery, who had fallen into "Hell's Pocket" at the Koolan Mountains. The details of the thrilling attempt of rescue appeared in our issue of May 30, page 1238.

General Edwards in his letter to Colonel French describes the work of the rescue party we have already noted, and also says: "The recent voluntary work of a detachment under Lieut. Cary I. Crockett, A.D.C., made up of a platoon of Co. I, 2d Inf., commanded by Lieut. Thomas J. Camp, voluntarily accompanied by 2d Lieut. Harold F. Nichols, C.A.C., and alternatively supported and supplied by two platoons of the 1st Infantry—one each from Companies K and D, under 2d Lieut. Virgil D. Enyart and 1st Lieut. Kneeland S. Snow, respectively, is especially gratifying to the brigade commander."

"I desire to congratulate you, as regimental commander, on the participation of your regiment in this fine and well conducted work—and so as to express my official and personal admiration to each of the three men of your regiment—Lieutenant Camp, Corporal Farmer and Private Midkiff—I desire that you furnish an official copy of this letter to each."

"I believe under Par. 184 and 185, A.R., a certificate of merit is certainly due Private Midkiff and probably Corporal Farmer, and it will give me pleasure to favorably recommend any such action that your independent inquiry may warrant you to make."

FOREIGN SERVICE PAY.

The Act of Aug. 24, 1912, cuts off increase of pay to officers and enlisted men for foreign service in the Canal Zone, Panama, Hawaii or Porto Rico, by a direct declaration that hereafter the laws allowing such increase shall not apply to these localities. Notwithstanding this, there has been some agitation of the question whether a court decision might not be secured declaring officers and men entitled to this under the Act of 1902, the ground for the question being the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Vulte case. William B. King, of the firm of King and King, when asked upon this point said that there was no possible ground for making a claim after the passage of the Act of 1912. The Supreme Court in the Vulte case declared that the Act of 1902 continued in force, notwithstanding certain ambiguous provisions in the Acts of 1906 and 1907. This decision did not deny the right of Congress to repeal an existing law upon an appropriation act, but merely declared that the purpose of Congress to make such repeal had not been expressed in the earlier laws. The Act of 1912 expresses the purpose without any ambiguity. Under these circumstances, Mr. King said, it is clear that the right to foreign service increase in the four places named is absolutely taken away by the Act of 1912.

PORTO RICAN AND HAWAIIAN SERVICE.

In announcing in our issue of May 9, page 1144, the decision of the Supreme Court in the Vulte case we mentioned that the claim there made arose entirely after the passage of the Act of 1908. The decision held that the provision of that act "that increase of pay for service beyond the limits of the states comprising the Union and the territories of the United States contiguous thereto shall be as now provided by law," referred to the permanent provisions of the Act of 1902, which allowed such pay for all service beyond the limits of the states and territories, and did not perpetuate the exceptions of Hawaii and Porto Rico contained in the appropriating clauses for the years ending June 30, 1907 and 1908, respectively.

Immediately after the rendition of that decision a claim was submitted by Messrs. King and King to the Auditor for the Navy Department on behalf of a chief boatswain in the Navy, claiming increase of pay for service in Porto Rico from April 27, 1907, to May 12, 1908, and with it a brief in which they argued that the decision of the Supreme Court held in effect that the Act of 1902 continued to be in force in all its fullness even during the years for which the appropriations were so made as not to be available for payments for service in those places. This position was sustained by the Auditor for the Navy Department, but under the law his decision, being a new construction of the statute, had to be submitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury for his decision thereon. The Comptroller has now rendered his decision, concurring with that of the Auditor. His views are expressed as follows:

DECISION OF THE COMPTROLLER.

My predecessor held that by reason of the provisions in the Acts of June 12, 1906 (34 Stat. L. 247), March 2, 1907 (id. 1164), and May 11, 1908 (35 Stat. 110), hereinbefore quoted, officers and enlisted men serving in Hawaii or Porto Rico after June 30, 1906, were not entitled to foreign service pay.

If, as was held in 10 Comp. Dec. 849, the failure to appropriate for additional pay for service in Hawaii and Porto Rico for the fiscal years 1905 and 1906 did not take away the right to such additional pay for service in said countries, I do not see how the failure to so appropriate for the fiscal years 1907 and 1908 could take away such right.

The Court of Claims, in a decision rendered April 1, 1912 (47 Ct. Clm. 324), held that an officer of the Marine Corps was entitled to foreign service pay for service in Porto Rico from June 27, 1908, to Nov. 8, 1909, and referred to the said decision in 10 Comp. Dec. 849, with apparent approval. The judgment of the Court of Claims in this case was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court May 4, 1914 (United States v. Vulte).

While the claim before the courts when these decisions were rendered did not cover any period prior to the date of passage of the Act of May 11, 1908, supra, the principle upon which said decisions were based would appear to be that the failure to appropriate for the payment of a benefit granted by a previous law does not take away the right to such benefit.

I am of opinion therefore that foreign service pay may be allowed for service in Porto Rico or Hawaii during the period from July 1, 1906, to Aug. 23, 1912, the same as for service in other places beyond the limits of the states comprising the Union, and the territories of the United States contiguous thereto, and to this extent your decision is approved.

All decisions of this office in conflict with the views herein expressed are overruled. (See 13 Comp. Dec. 33.)

This decision is clearly in harmony with and a logical consequence of that of the Supreme Court. Messrs. King and King have presented to the Auditor for the Navy Department all claims in their hands for officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps from July 1, 1906, to Aug. 23, 1912, as well as those of officers of the Navy from July 1, 1906, to May 12, 1908, subsequent to which date officers of the Navy have received their foreign service pay for Porto Rican and Hawaiian duty. They have also presented to the Auditor for the War Department all claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army from July 1, 1906, to Aug. 23, 1912.

THE LUCKY BAG OF 1914.

One can well believe that so artistic a production as the Lucky Bag of 1914, the annual year book of the graduating class of the United States Naval Academy, would have appeared a wonderful luxury to the midshipmen of 1861, judging from the simplicity of life of Annapolis more than fifty years ago as portrayed by James Morris Morgan, who contributes to this Lucky Bag a brief but striking history of the conditions which surrounded the life of the midshipmen in the year of the opening of the Civil War. This historian tells us that little remains of the dingy old buildings that made up the Academy of those times, but those who began their naval careers there in 1861 have memories as dear, perhaps, as any of those which have been formed since in the greater, grander and magnificent Academy that has grown out of the humble buildings of those days. Mr. Morgan appears in the Navy Register of 1861 as an acting midshipman. He entered the Academy in September, 1860. Capt. George S. Blake was the Superintendent then, and commander, afterwards Rear Admiral, C. R. P. Rodgers was Commandant of Midshipmen. The midshipmen fairly worshiped and at the same time feared him. One of his favorite forms of punishment was to invite the delinquent to his house, offer him a seat and a glass of wine, ask with the greatest in-

terest about the health of the unfortunate one's parents and gradually lead the conversation around to the particular crime in question. The poor midshipman would come from the "Presence" vowing that Commandant Rodgers was the kindest friend he had in the world, but at the same time he felt that somebody had been working on him with a spiked club. No midshipman was ever known to be so thirsty as to want a second glass of "Old Carp's Wine."

No reflection upon the young ladies of Annapolis of to-day is intended by the historian when he says that their grandmothers were very pretty girls. One very handsome belle always had a beau in the First Class and one in the Fourth; in fact she had two beaux to her string. When asked what she did with them, she replied that "she played with the plebe and flirted with the First Class man." But alas! she married a rich banker and "ceased to worry over the amount of the allotment a midshipman could afford to make to his wife." The Fourth Class was always brought ashore for Infantry drill. Major Lockwood, afterwards Brigadier General Lockwood, commanded the battalion. Unfortunately he instructed the young gentlemen never to make a motion to carry out a command until the last sound of the order had left the lips of the officer giving it. Unhappily the major was a stammerer and one day, while walking backwards in front of the battalion, he gave the order to charge, intending to halt them when they got near him. However, at the critical moment he began to stammer and could repeat only "Ha—ha—ha—" and before he could finish the word the battalion had run over him and also over the sea wall. Guns, uniform, midshipmen and all plunged into the waters.

Referring to the dark days of '61, the recorder says that "there was one incident which goes to show the high sense of honor possessed by graduates of Annapolis. Although many men from the South commanded powerful war vessels on various stations, every one of them brought his ship into a northern port and turned her over to the Government before sending in his resignation." A testimonial to the efficiency of the instruction at the Academy of that time and to the high talents of the men who made up its classes was furnished in the war by the resourcefulness of the Annapolis men who took up arms for the Confederacy. They went to the South where there were no navy yards and warships, and produced them out of nothing. "Lieutenant Brooke made a rifle gun thought by ordnance officers on both sides to be the most powerful weapon used during the war. An Annapolis man was the first to use the ironclad ram in actual combat—the Manassas, Oct. 12, 1861, at the head of the passes of the Mississippi river. Another Annapolis man first used the submarine boat—the David at Charleston. They were also the first to use the torpedoboat and the submarines."

In discussing the athletic side of Academy life the Lucky Bag asserts that basketball attracts more attention than any other sport except football. During the winter the game forms the Saturday afternoon diversion and the crowded galleries with midshipmen standing two or three deep testify to its popularity. "More interest is manifested in the inter-class basketball games than in any other inter-class athletics except possibly football. The game is really a major sport at the Academy." Although discussing throwing is new among the midshipmen athletes, the book expresses the belief that while no one has shown particularly brilliant performances, it is to be hoped and expected that we shall soon excel in this event.

In a page describing "The Masqueraders" is a collection of lower extremities that looks like the lower section of a Broadway chorus with certain allowances as to physical differences. It must be very interesting for the owners of these sets of limbs to pick out their own. Among the artistic contributions to this issue are paintings by Howard Chandler Christy and Miss Nelly Groniger. There are the usual take-offs on the members of the Graduating Class of 1914 with their portraits, witticisms touching the routine of Academy life and some excellent pictures both of fact and fancy. One of the best of the latter is that entitled, "Liberties," but they all do credit to this beautiful volume which attests the literary abilities of the editor-in-chief, Charles Franklin Martin; the business manager, Oliver Owen Kessing, and the assistant editor-in-chief, Conrad Dickinson Fry, and their able assistants. The dedication is phrased in this affectionately familiar style: "To Lieut. 'Doug' Howard, U.S. Navy, the Class of 1914 respectfully dedicates this Lucky Bag, because 'he has made us what we are.'" On the opposite page is a large speaking likeness of Lieutenant Howard.

GOVERNORS ISLAND GARDEN PARTY.

Great success marked the annual garden party held at Governors Island Thursday, May 28, for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, and the treasury of the latter received a handsome addition. The weather was delightful, the attendance large, and the various committees and others assisting carried out the arrangements to perfection. The island in its dress of green set off the varied costumes of the women, and this with the various booths, flags, bunting, and uniforms made a charming picture on the beautiful spring day.

Naturally the review and parade by the 7th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., and the military exercises by companies of the 29th U.S. Infantry, formed one of the principal features of the day, and held the attention of the spectators to the most marked degree, as well they might.

The 7th Regiment, under command of Col. Daniel Appleton, in gray full dress uniform with white trousers, was reviewed by Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., and made a splendid appearance, as it also did in the evening parade which followed. An interesting departure in the matter of variety from the fine ceremonial work of the 7th was the splendid physical drill by a battalion of the 29th U.S. Infantry, composed of Companies E and F, under Lieut. E. O. Saunders. The physical drill and platoon drill by the 9th Disciplinary Company, composed of prisoners, under command of Lieut. Edgar S. Miller, in which the movements were executed entirely by signal, was another fine piece of military work. All the movements by both commands were marvels of precision and unison.

The large gathering wandered to the lawns, where there were all sorts of attractive booths for the sale of light refreshments and souvenirs of the occasion. These booths were gayly decorated and flags of all nations bedecked the entire military reservation, and to show no discrimination even the ensign of Mexico was there.

Among the many who watched the military program were a group of guests that included Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. Charles F. Roe,

Mrs. Albert Gleaves and daughter Anna, Brig. Gen. G. R. Dyer and Col. L. D. Conley, N.G.N.Y., Mrs. George Leary and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and various Army officers and their wives. There was plenty of fine music by the bands of the 7th and 29th Infantry, and there was dancing at the officers' clubhouse, which proved a great drawing card. A Regular Army supper was served at the clubhouse, the menu including beans, ham, big pickles, sandwiches, hardtack and coffee. This was eaten with evident relish by many who remained on to dance. Exhibition dances were given in the officers' club during the afternoon and evening. Among those receiving the guests were Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William G. Haan, Col. and Mrs. Stephen C. Mills, Mrs. Fabius M. Clarke and Col. and Mrs. Rogers Birnie. Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham was in charge of the dance committee.

The tents were in charge of the ladies whose names follow: Tea and sandwiches—Mmes. A. E. Bradley, George H. Scott, E. H. Wagner, Charles M. Saltzman, Clarence H. Connor, Louis Brechemin, John L. Shepard and Stephen C. Mills. Coffee and sandwiches—Mmes. Frank L. Dodds, Briant H. Wells, A. G. Goodwyn, W. H. Waldron, George D. Arrowsmith, A. Pope, Guy G. Palmer, Miss Grosvenor, Miss Dodds. Ice cream sundaes—Mmes. Leon S. Roudiez, Alfred M. Hunter. Ice cream and cake—Mmes. L. M. Maus, W. K. Wright, Paul Giddings, E. S. Miller, Arthur Rhule, Van Auda, William H. Sage, Calahan, F. A. Fitzgerald. Officers' Club—Mmes. Orin B. Mitcham, Chauncey B. Humphrey, G. F. Downey, W. C. Cannon, R. H. Allen, A. E. Truby, Flowers—Mmes. E. B. Smith, Rigby Valliant; Misses Dorothy Crowthers, Frances Phillips, Priscilla Griffin, Catherine Rush, Gertrude and Margaret Reazor. Souvenirs, candy and cigarettes—Mmes. Frank Lawton, John E. Woodward, Booker, William Wallace, Jr., Jack Grey, Theodore A. Baldwin; Miss Judge, Miss Gleaves.

"This year's garden party far exceeded any previous entertainment as a financial success," writes a correspondent. "About \$4,000 was received, almost half of which came from gate receipts. The Relief Society is in good financial condition to supply the temporary needs of the Army widows for the present. However, the real, permanent good of this society has never been attained. At the beginning of the Spanish War, when Americans were eager to show their patriotism by presenting jeweled swords and fine equipments to their Army friends, Mrs. L. M. Maus wrote an appeal for the Army widow, which was published in many New York papers. Her idea was to interest the many philanthropic people of wealth in building apartment houses on Army reservations, which would be free from taxation, and where the children of the men who had given their lives for their country might be raised with patriotic environment, as is the case in England; that a small rent should be asked for these apartments, which could be used in heating and lighting, and thus making them self-sustaining. It was not anticipated that this society should be confined to the Army, but that all patriotic Americans should join together to show their appreciation of the sacrifice made willingly by our soldiers in order that this country might be what it is to-day—the land of the free and the home of the brave."

WHY MAJOR BRIDGMAN DID NOT FLY.

One of the main attractions planned for the Garden Party held at Governors Island on Thursday, May 28, was an exhibition of dropping bombs from a hydro-aeroplane by Major Theodore H. Bridgman, commanding the 1st Squadron of the Provisional Aviation Corps. It was no fault of Major Bridgman that the flying boat did not appear and drop supposed deadly bombs on Governors Island. Major Bridgman in an explanation to us concerning the non-appearance of his flying boat says:

"My flying boat, which was to have been used in the exhibition, when received from the shipbuilders who constructed the new pontoon, was not in accordance with the specifications and I had the mechanics at work steadily, even including all day, May 24, endeavoring to have the error rectified, but it was impossible to complete the alterations in time, so on Tuesday, May 26, I endeavored to procure another boat for use on Thursday, May 28. The only one which was available was the Thomas boat being demonstrated by Ralph M. Brown, under the management of a Cuban named Rodriguez."

"I telephoned for Mr. Rodriguez and he came to the office, at which time I stated the case frankly to him, and that the demonstration would be to the great advantage of their concern; and laid most emphatic stress on the fact that the 1st Squadron of the Aviation Corps did not want to fail in this exhibition before the Army authorities. Of course, the Corps has not been equipped by the state and, therefore, the aeroplanes which we have are privately owned, and distributed in various parts of the state. We, therefore, could not requisition one on such short notice. Mr. Rodriguez finally consented to allow me the use of the machine, with Brown as pilot, for the sum of \$250 for approximately a one hour flight, which I thought was rather expensive, but I did not question the matter inasmuch as we were in such a predicament, and wished to carry out our part of the contract."

"I went to Dobb's Ferry with the bombs, and on my arrival there was informed by Brown that he would not fly as the wind was unfavorable. I offered then to give him \$6,000 for the boat (as he had told me that that was the price of same when I had seen him two days before); this \$6,000 to be retained by him in case I did not return the boat in as good condition as when I received it. If the boat was returned in satisfactory condition he was to have \$250 for its use. The other proposition I made was, if he did not wish the boat to go without Brown as pilot, I would give him \$500 for a one hour flight, but both of these offers were turned down and no persuasion on my part would alter their determination."

"The non-appearance, therefore, was strictly up to the managers of the boat. It was either that they did not have confidence in the ability of the Thomas boat to stand any wind exceeding fifteen miles an hour, or simply a case of 'cold feet,' although I know they had 'cold feet,' the former must have figured in the case somewhat, else why would they not accept my offer to purchase the boat at flat sale price of \$6,000? This was the second time I had made this offer."

Major Bridgman hopes at a later date, when his flying boat is in order, to give the exhibition originally planned.

MEMORIAL DAY PARADE, NEW YORK.

Organizations of the Regular Army and Navy and the New York National Guard, parading May 30 as escort to the Civil War veterans enrolled in the Grand Army of the Republic in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, New York city, turning out in honor of the dead of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, all made an appearance that was highly creditable. The day, which opened with rain, fortunately was clear before the hour for the assembly of the troops, and remained fine. Spectators along the line of march naturally gave the lion's share of their applause to the scanty ranks of the G.A.R., some of the veterans being afoot, and others, too infirm to walk, riding in carriages. The members of the National Guard and Naval Militia turned out a high per cent.

THE MANHATTAN PARADE.

The line of march for the parade in Manhattan was on Riverside Drive, from Seventy-second to Ninety-second street. There were three reviewing points: the first at Seventy-second street and Riverside Drive, where the grand marshal, Capt. William F. Kirchner, reviewed; the second and main point of review at the reviewing stand at the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, near Eighty-sixth street, by Washington Gardner, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; and the third by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the division, was at West End avenue and Ninety-second street.

The Old Guard, in command of Major Ardolph L. Kline, acted as special escort to General Gardner, and the Veteran Corps of Artillery, in command of Major Charles Elliot Warren, with its red-coated band, was the guard of honor at the reviewing stand at Eighty-ninth street. Both of the above organizations bore themselves with becoming dignity, only the great girth of most of the members of the Old Guard, when General O'Ryan's staff came along, made it necessary for three of the staff to break from the front to the rear in order to pass the formidable row of Old Guard stomachs lined up along the edge of the sidewalk, opposite the stand. This, of course, is no disparagement to the Old Guard.

The parade started promptly at nine o'clock a.m. and passed the reviewing stand at Eighty-sixth street as follows: Co. E, 29th U.S. Inf., Capt. Joseph W. Beacham, jr., in two platoons, followed by two companies of bluejackets from the U.S.S. Tennessee. Both of the above organizations made a splendid appearance. The marching of Company E was perfection, and the companies of bluejackets made the best appearance of their element seen in a long time.

Following this small representation of the Regular Services came the organizations of the National Guard under command of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan. Both the General and his staff were finely mounted.

Brig. Gen. George E. Dyer, commanding the 1st Brigade, and staff, who were all well mounted, passed next. The horse of Lieut. C. J. Ahern, aid, got very skittish and obstinate about fifty feet before the reviewing point was reached and persisted in running to the rear. The Lieutenant, however, finally conquered the horse and got him into line just in front of the reviewing point.

The several organizations next passed as follows: 7th Infantry, Col. Daniel Appleton, with twelve solid companies of twenty files each, in addition to machine-gun platoon with two machine guns, mounted detachment and ambulance company. The 7th was the most completely organized command in the parade, and its marching at the main reviewing stand was undoubtedly the best of any regiment in the parade.

The 71st Infantry, Col. William G. Bates, nine commands of sixteen files, and four companies of twenty files, with machine-gun platoon, mounted detachment and ambulance company. The machine-gun platoon had no guns. Next to the 7th, the 71st undoubtedly made the best showing.

The 69th Infantry, Col. Louis D. Conley, twelve companies of sixteen files, mounted detachment and ambulance company. This regiment made an excellent showing. Major John P. Everett, recently elected and commissioned, made his first appearance in his new office.

The 12th Regiment, Col. C. S. Wadsworth, paraded fourteen companies of sixteen files and ambulance company, and made a praiseworthy showing, with many recruits in its ranks. One of its commands was under a first sergeant.

The 9th Regiment of Coast Artillery, Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, ten companies of sixteen files and ambulance company, made a very praiseworthy showing.

The 22d Engineers, Major MacGrotty commanding, twelve companies of sixteen files and ambulance company, made an excellent showing.

The 1st Field Artillery, Col. H. H. Rogers, was represented by a war strength battery under command of Capt. J. T. Delaney, and was made up of details from Batteries B, D, E and F, quartered in the armory in New York city. It made a very handsome showing.

Squadron Cavalry, under Major W. R. Wright, with twelve platoons and machine-gun troop under Capt. H. Sheldon, made a fine showing.

Co. A, 1st Battalion, Signal Corps, Capt. W. L. Hallahan, with three platoons and reel carts, went by in handsome shape.

The 1st Field Hospital, Major J. F. Dunseith, with eight escort wagons, and the 3d Ambulance Company, Capt. L. H. Shearer, with twelve ambulances and a division escort wagon, made quite an impression, and it was the first time that such a complete outfit has appeared on parade.

The 1st Battalion of Naval Militia, Comdr. Russell Raynor, parading divisions of signal men, rifle men and artillery, made a very impressive showing.

Following the state troops came the various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic with associate members, boy scouts, cadet organizations, members of the Regular Army and Navy Union, veterans of the Police and Fire Departments that served in the Spanish War, and in China and the Philippines, and a number of other similar military organizations.

THE BROOKLYN PARADE.

In the Brooklyn parade the National Guard was under command of Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, and made an excellent appearance in field service uniform, with an escort wagon with each regiment. The proces-

sion was reviewed east of the Soldiers and Sailors Arch. The reviewing officers were Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, and with him were Bvt. Major Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, U.S.A., Gen. James McLeer, Joseph W. Kay and Michael J. Cummings, past department commanders, G.A.R.N.Y.

The troops passed as follows: First Division—Detachment U.S. Coast Artillery, Col. S. E. Allen commanding; detachment of U.S. Navy, marines and bluejackets from the navy yard.

Second Division—National Guard, Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, composed of the following: Co. B, 1st Battalion, Signal Corps, Capt. G. E. Schenk; 14th Infantry, Col. J. H. Foote; 23d Infantry, Col. F. H. Norton; 47th Infantry, Col. E. E. Jannicky; 13th Coast Artillery, Col. C. E. Davis; 2d Battalion, Naval Militia, Comdr. C. O. Brinkerhoff; 2d Regiment, Field Artillery, Col. G. A. Wingate; and 1st Regiment, Cavalry, Col. C. I. De Bevoise.

Organizations of the G.A.R., United Spanish War Veterans, Sons of Veterans, Boy Scouts, cadet corps, etc., followed the National Guard and Naval Militia.

THE BRONX PARADE.

In the parade in the Bronx the 8th Regiment of Coast Artillery, under command of Col. E. F. Austin, and Batteries D, E and F, 2d Field Artillery, acted as escort to the veterans, and made a first class showing. There were about 4,000 men in line, representing various organizations and posts of the G.A.R., the procession was reviewed at McKinley square by Douglas Mathewson, President of the Bronx.

TABLE OF FUEL ALLOWANCES.

We give below the table of Army fuel allowances which will go into effect under the new system following the approval by the Secretary of War and by the Comptroller of the Treasury of the report on the subject by Capt. Frank T. Hines, Q.M.C., U.S.A. The fuel allowances for the Army apply also to the Navy and Marine Corps. The country for the purpose of estimating the fuel allowances is divided into thermal zones and four seasons. During the months of November, December, January, February and March there are four zones. The number of zones is reduced to three in April, May and October, and in the months of June, July, August and September there are only two zones. The lines of these zones do not follow parallels of latitude, but on the charts their outlines are very irregular, following isothermal lines. For instance, during the months of December and January Providence, R.I., and Fort Bayard, N.M., are in the same zone. In December Forts Clark, Texas, and Ethan Allen, Vt., and Vancouver Barracks, Wash., come under one zone. March would bring together Forts Sheridan, Ill., George Wright, Wash., New England posts and Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Everything is based on the average temperature of the different sections of the country.

The report of Captain Hines gives evidences of a very thorough research into the subject made during the months he has been working on the question of allowance of fuel for the Army. His results are based on information furnished by the Weather Bureau and on practical tests in heating conducted at Washington Barracks, Fort Myer, Fort Sheridan and in certain apartment houses in Washington. Weather reports for the last forty years were consulted. Captain Hines sums up his recommendations as follows: That fuel in kind be issued to officers and enlisted men entitled to and occupying public quarters at military posts based on the building, the apparatus installed in such building, and the mean outside temperature; that the fuel allowance for officers and enlisted men on duty with or without troops and occupying quarters other than public be based upon the actual quantities of fuel necessary, the said officers and enlisted men to be reimbursed for the value of the full allowance for the number of rooms actually occupied and not exceeding the number to which the rank of the officer or enlisted man entitles him, as set forth in A.R., 1044, and not exceeding the maximum allowance given in the table for the zone of equal temperature in which serving; that where an officer or enlisted man is on detached service in a foreign country and occupying quarters other than public, such officer or enlisted man be reimbursed for the actual number of rooms occupied, but not exceeding the number to which the rank of the officer or enlisted man entitles him, as set forth in A.R., 1044, at the rates fixed for foreign stations.

The table of fuel allowances appears below.

Captain Hines's results meet the approval of the Comptroller of the Treasury, who expresses high appreciation of the thoroughness of his research in the following letter:

Office of Comptroller of the Treasury, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., May 23, 1913.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt at the hands of Capt. Frank T. Hines of your letter of the 20th instant, with reference to fuel allowances of officers of the Army, together with which Captain Hines has submitted and personally explained elaborate data compiled as a result of his investigations, and on which his conclusions are based.

I have been very favorably impressed with Captain Hines's presentation of the matter and feel that he is to be highly commended for his careful research, the ability manifested in solving difficult problems, and, above all, his apparently fair and impartial consideration of the whole subject. If I should find occasion for exception to any of his conclusions, it would probably be upon a point of minor importance and might then resolve itself into a difference of opinion only, and what has been called to my attention in detail has so impressed me with his ability and fairness in the matter that I feel that I run no serious risk in accepting his conclusions.

My judgment is that under some circumstances the allowances will prove rather liberal and result in some instances in more than reimbursement, but it is manifestly impossible to devise a system which will exactly meet every case, and, as a system which would not overpay in any case must of

necessity fall short of meeting requirements in some cases, I prefer the system which may possibly be too liberal in some instances rather than one which would do injustice in others. With reference to the proposed amended regulations submitted, I note that it provides for an allowance of fuel in kind for the building assigned to an officer at an Army post without limitation on the basis of the number of rooms to which he may be entitled under the law, but I am perfectly content with that provision, notwithstanding this fact. The furnishing of fuel in kind in public quarters has never concerned me. It was the payments made when fuel was not furnished in kind which particularly concerned me and for which I felt a responsibility, and these are properly limited in other parts of the regulation.

The proposed plan on a whole will enable the definite ascertainment where fuel is not furnished in kind of the exact amount to which an officer is entitled, and payment to him direct will avoid friction and subterfuge. I understand from your statement that the new or amended regulations will be made effective with the beginning of the next fiscal year. This involves determination of the method of making suspended payments and payments for the remainder of this fiscal year. I assume that it would be impracticable to attempt to apply the new regulations, and, since the object I sought was solely the correction of unjustified practices, I am, with the understanding as above indicated as to the new regulations, perfectly willing to suspend the operation of my decision of Jan. 31, 1914, and approve payments under the old regulations and other decisions applicable. In this connection I have to suggest that, as many officers have no doubt already paid their landlords for their rooms and apartments, such payments including heat, I see no reason why in such cases proper payment may not be made direct to the officers.

I have one further suggestion in this connection. The data collected by Captain Hines is valuable, not only to your department, but in other branches of and outside the Service, and I believe his report ought to be printed in full with all documents, plats, charts, and tables.

Very respectfully,
GEO. E. DOWNEY, Comptroller.

MEMORIAL TO JOSEPH WRIGHT GRAEME.

In token of their love for his character, their admiration for his talents, and their high regard for the association that bound him to them through so many years, the classmates of the late Joseph Wright Graeme have taken steps to preserve his memory in bronze.

A tablet in Memorial Hall at the Naval Academy adds his name and the history of his heroic death to the lasting record of those who gave to the Service that they loved the last full measure of devotion.

The tablet of bronze is unusually handsome. On a depressed field surrounded by an ornamented frame appears the following inscription in raised letters:

"In Memoriam. Joseph Wright Graeme, Lieutenant, U.S. Navy, Class of 1897. Born Aug. 14, 1875; died April 14, 1906, from injuries received in a turret accident on board the U.S.S. Kearsarge. Erected by his classmates."

FOURTH INFANTRY'S RECORD DEPARTURE.

Camp at Los Cocos, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

May 22, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is believed that the movement by rail of the 4th Infantry from Houston, Texas, to Galveston, on the morning of April 21, 1914, makes a new record.

During the night of April 19-20 the 4th Infantry, while a part of the 5th Brigade, 2d Division, occupied its camp site in one of the suburbs of Houston. It had marched from Galveston with the 2d Division, and intended to take part in the celebration of San Jacinto Day ceremonies on the 21st. It was the intention to return to Galveston by marching, and there was no expectation of any change in this program even though the Mexican situation had become very acute.

At three o'clock on the morning of April 20, while the regiment was sleeping peacefully and many of its officers were on leave in Houston, the regimental commander, Col. R. C. Van Vliet, was sent for by the brigade commander. The short order, "The 5th Brigade will return as soon as possible by train to Galveston," was given him. At 3:15 first call for reveille in the regiment was sounded, and the work of preparing breakfast, breaking camp and loading wagons in the darkness was soon begun. At 4:50 a.m. Colonel Van Vliet reported the regiment as ready to entrain, and because it was the first regiment of the brigade to be ready it was given the first train out. The distance to the G.H. and H. Railroad station was about three miles, and it was seven o'clock when the regiment started to board the first section. At 7:10 a.m. the first section left Houston, and reached Galveston, fifty-two miles away, at 9:20 a.m. The second section, composing the transportation, nineteen escort wagons, two ambulances, eighty-four mules and thirty-two horses, loaded and left Houston by 9:15 a.m., and reached Galveston by 11:15, without the loss of a man or mishap of any kind.

To sum up: The entire regiment, with everything necessary for field service, including its transportation, required less than eight hours to break camp at night, load, travel fifty-two miles, unload and reach its camp ground in Galveston. And this was done without previous warning or any unusual preparation.

Is this not a record?

W. P. COLEMAN, Capt. and Adjt., 4th Inf.

"Brazil, the Largest Republic in the World," is the title of a descriptive article dealing with that country in general, and Rio de Janeiro in particular, written by Peter MacQueen, F.R.G.S., which appeared in a recent issue of the National Magazine, and also in a slightly changed form in the South American Journal for Feb. 21, 1914, the latter publication crediting it to "The Bellman, U.S.A."

Fuel allowance for Officers and Enlisted Men on duty with or without troops, and not occupying public quarters at stations within the Zones of Equal Temperature given below, will be as follows: Allowances per month for the actual number of rooms occupied within the allowances given for each grade in A.R. 1044: (Based on anthracite coal at \$7 per long ton with 1,700 pounds equivalent).

Values per month for number of rooms actually occupied.	No. of Rooms.	Months of —December, January and February—				Months of —March and November—				Months of —April, May and October—				Months of —June, July, August, September—			
		Zone 1.	Zone 2.	Zone 3.	Zone 4.	Zone 5.	Zone 6.	Zone 7.	Zone 8.	Zone 9.	Zone 10.	Zone 11.	Zone 12.	Zone 13.	Zone 14.	Zone 15.	Zone 16.
		0° to 20°	20° to 30°	30° to 40°	40° to 60°	10° to 25°	25° to 35°	35° to 45°	45° to 65°	35° to 40°	40° to 50°	50° to 70°	45° to 55°	55° to 75°	45° to 55°	55° to 75°	45° to 55°
	10	26.50	24.50	22.50	20.50	25.50	23.50	21.50	18.00	21.00	20.00	18.00	18.45	16.00	19.00	15.55	6.00
	9	24.30	22.35	20.70	18.90	24.30	21.60	19.50	17.10	19.35	18.45	16.00	17.20	15.05	16.40	14.00	6.00
	8	22.40	21.20	19.20	17.60	22.00	20.40	18.40	15.60	18.00	17.20	14.40	15.75	13.50	15.05	13.50	5.53
	7	20.65	19.25	17.85	16.45	19.95	18.55	16.80	14.35	16.45	15.75	13.00	14.40	12.50	13.50	12.00	5.00
	6	18.60	17.40	15.90	14.70	18.00	16.80	15.30	12.90	14.70	14.40	12.50	13.00	11.50	12.50	11.00	5.00
	5	16.50	15.50	14.25	13.00	16.00	15.00	13.50	11.50	13.00	12.50	11.00	12.00	10.50	11.50	10.00	5.00
	4	14.40	13.40	12.40	11.60	14.00	13.00	11.60	10.00	11.20	10.80	9.00	10.00	8.50	10.40	8.50	5.00
	3	12.00	11.10	10.20	9.60	11.55	10.65	9.60	8.25	9.30	9.00	7.50	8.50	7.50	8.50	7.50	5.00
	2	8.90	8.30	7.10	7.30	8.70	8.10	7.30	6.40	7.10	6.90	5.00	6.70	5.00	6.70	5.00	5.00
	1	5.50	5.20	5.00	4.80	5.30	5.10	4.70	4.25	4.50	4.45	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.00

Note.—The allowances contained in the above table for the several zones of equal temperature are based on coal at \$7.00 per ton, with a fuel equivalent of 1,700 pounds per cord of standard oak wood. At points other than within the vicinity of the City of Washington, the cost of fuel will be different from that of \$7.00 per ton, and the equivalent of fuel used will also vary from 1,700 pounds per cord of standard oak wood. It will be necessary, therefore, in certain localities to supply a correction to the values given in the table. For this purpose the following equation should be used:

$$\text{Cost per month, equals} \frac{\text{Fuel equivalent of coal used}}{1,700} \times \frac{\text{Cost per long ton}}{\$7.00} \times \text{Table value for month in question.}$$

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. James Estcourt Sawyer, U.S.A., died in Hudson Falls, N.Y., May 29, 1914. He was born in the District of Columbia, July 3, 1846, and before entering the Army was a captain's clerk in the Navy, with the rank of midshipman, from April 5, 1865, until Nov. 26, 1866. General Sawyer was appointed second lieutenant, 5th U.S. Artillery in 1867; promoted first lieutenant, 1874, and captain and assistant quartermaster 1893, from regimental quartermaster, 5th Artillery. He served as aide-de-camp to the commanding general, Division of the Atlantic, and commanding general of the Army 1886-9. He was appointed major and quartermaster, U.S. Volunteers, 1898; served at Key West, Fla., April-May, 1898; was chief quartermaster, Camp Wyckoff, Montauk Point; with the 2d Army Corps at Camp Meade, Pa., and Augusta, Ga.; appointed special disbursing officer to the Philippine Commission, 1898-9; chief quartermaster, Department of Mindanao and Jolo and 7th Separate Brigade, 1901-2, and the Moro campaign in Mindanao, 1902; promoted lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general, 1904; served as chief quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, 1904-5, and at Jeffersonville Depot, Quartermaster's Department; was promoted colonel and assistant quartermaster general, April 21, 1910; was chief quartermaster, Department of Dakota, and was appointed July 3, 1910, with the rank of brigadier general. General Sawyer came from a long line of distinguished ancestry. His great-grandfather was in Abercrombie's army at Ticonderoga in 1758. His great-grandfather was a major at Bunker Hill and a lieutenant colonel at Saratoga. His grandfather was at Bunker Hill, commissioned an ensign in the 1st Regiment, U.S. Infantry, and at the storming of Yorktown. Of his great-uncles, Ephraim was a captain, John a lieutenant and Josiah an ensign in the Revolution. His father was a midshipman with McDonough on Lake Champlain, and on the Constitution when she captured the Cyane and Levant. He was a captain in the Navy at the time of his death in 1860. One uncle, Frederick A., was adjutant of the 11th U.S. Infantry, while another, George F., purser, U.S.N., served in the War of 1812, and in the war with Mexico. His brother, George A., an officer of the Navy, served through the War of the Rebellion. The remains of General Sawyer were buried at Burlington, Vt., June 1, with military honors.

Col. Leonard A. Lovering, U.S.A., retired, was found dead in bed May 29, 1914, at his home in Claremont, N.H. He was born in Hartford, Vt., on Nov. 13, 1854, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. and promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 4th U.S. Infantry, June 15, 1876. After being assigned to the 4th Infantry as a second lieutenant, he served on the frontier at Forts Fetterman, Sanders and Fred Steele, Wyo., to Aug. 3, 1881, taking part in the Ute expedition of 1880. After serving as an assistant professor of chemistry at West Point from August, 1881, until August, 1885, he was again assigned to frontier duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., and Fort Sherman, Idaho, to Aug. 28, 1888, and served as aide-de-camp to Gen. John Gibbon and Gen. T. H. Ruger from September, 1889, until August, 1892. He took part in the expedition to Cuba in 1898, and was present at the battle of El Caney and the operations ending in the surrender of Santiago, and made an admirable record in that campaign. He also served in the Philippine campaign as major and lieutenant colonel of the 30th U.S. Volunteers. He was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer Service in April, 1901, and was detailed to the Inspector General's Department in 1903. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel, 4th Infantry, in 1905, and colonel, 28th Infantry, September, 1909. Shortly after he was transferred to the 30th Infantry. He was retired Feb. 10, 1910, for disability in the line of duty.

Mr. Sidney Leroy Smith, who died at 90 Elm avenue, Boston, Mass., May 25, 1914, in his seventy-seventh year, entered the U.S. Navy as a third assistant engineer Oct. 21, 1861, and was promoted to second assistant engineer on Aug. 25, 1863, and first assistant engineer Jan. 1, 1868. He was attached to the U.S.S. Kearsarge when that vessel was sunk and sank the Confederate cruiser Alabama, and during his naval career served in many stations on various ships and resigned from the Navy Aug. 29, 1884, and from that date until a few years since was engaged in business in Boston. He leaves a widow and one son, Philip Sidney Smith, of the Geodetic Service of the United States. Added to a charming personality, Mr. Smith possessed in a marked degree a solidity of judgment seldom found.

Mrs. Jennie Kemper, mother of Mrs. John W. McClaskey, wife of Lieut. John W. McClaskey, U.S.M.C., retired, died at her home in Vallejo, Cal., on May 16, 1914, following an illness of many months. Funeral services were held at the family residence on May 18, the remains being taken to St. Helena, Cal., for interment. Mrs. McClaskey spent several months at her mother's home, being called there by her illness, and was with her at the time of her death.

Capt. Joseph O. Walkup, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was instantly killed near Denver, Colo., June 2, 1914, by lightning while driving his automobile. Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A., retired; Capt. and Mrs. B. J. Tillman, 27th U.S. Inf., and their little daughter, the other occupants of the car, were badly shocked, but are in no danger. Captain Walkup, who was at the wheel, was struck squarely in the forehead by the bolt of lightning. He is survived by a wife and son, who are visiting relatives in Pennsylvania. Captain Walkup was born in Indiana on March 29, 1885, and received the degree of B.S. from Valparaiso University in 1905, and that of M.D. from the College of Medicine and Surgery of Chicago three years later. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps in September, 1909; a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps in March, 1911, and was promoted to captain last March. Captain Walkup was staying at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, at the time of his death.

The death of P.A. Paymr. Emmett H. Tebeau, U.S.N., occurred at the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., May 29, 1914. He was born in Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 18, 1882, and enlisted in the naval service as a landsman on July 5, 1901, serving as such until Oct. 27, 1904, when he was honorably discharged. He was appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy on Oct. 26, 1904, and served as such until May 17, 1905, on which date his appointment was revoked. He was appointed an assistant paymaster in the Navy on July 8, 1905; was promoted to passed assistant paymaster on July 8, 1908, serving in the latter grade at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., until Jan. 15, 1910; at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., from Jan. 24, 1910, to June 29, 1910; on board the Albatross from July 1, 1910, to Oct. 6, 1910; on board the Glacier from Oct. 17, 1910, to Aug. 31, 1913, and at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., from Sept. 21, 1913, until the date of his death.

Capt. S. E. Wisner, Co. F, Penn. Volunteers, Civil War, died a few days ago at Palmyra, Pa. He was a

native of Marietta, Pa., and when the war broke out was educating himself for the profession of a teacher. Young Wisner enlisted in one of Governor Curtin's three months regiments; when mustered out he immediately joined the Lancaster Company of the 79th Pennsylvania and served to the close of the war, attaining the rank of captain. He was wounded in the arm in front of Atlanta, carrying the ball to his grave. "Captain Wisner," writes a friend, "was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and in all the relations of life was a fine example of a gentleman and a soldier." His widow and one son survive.

"In the sudden death of heart failure of Ord. Sergt. Alfred T. Hart at Fort Sam Houston, Texas," writes a correspondent, "the Service has lost a valued member and a good soldier. Sergeant Hart was a native of Chickamauga, Ga., being a member of Crawfish Springs Lodge No. 300, A.F. and A.M.; was appointed ordnance sergeant March 6, 1906, from the Field Artillery. A widow survives who has the sympathy of all in her great loss, for men of Sergeant Hart's life and career of manly high principle and good deeds are to be truly mourned. Interment was in the National Cemetery, San Antonio, full military honors being paid."

Charles Watson Stuart, aged one year and eleven months, son of Dr. M. A. Stuart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stuart, died recently at Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Harrison Van Dyne, father of Capt. Frederick W. Van Dyne, 4th U.S. Inf., died of pneumonia May 3, 1914, at his home in Newark, N.J. He was born in 1845 in Morris county, N.J., of an old Jersey family and was a member of the Holland Society of New York. Mr. Van Dyne was a prominent citizen of Newark for many years as a member of the board of works of the state legislature. As an active member of the Presbyterian Church he won and held the love and respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances who mourn his loss. He leaves a widow, one daughter, Dr. Elizabeth Van Dyne; four sons, Harrison R. Van Dyne, Capt. Frederick W. Van Dyne, U.S.A., Ralph Van Dyne and Philip Van Dyne. Ten grandchildren also survive him.

Mr. George T. Moody, father of Mrs. G. B. Landenberger, wife of Lieutenant Commander Landenberger, U.S.N., died at Bangor, Me., May 28, 1914.

Seymour Franklin Huntington, aged six years, son of Paymr. A. F. Huntington, U.S.N., died at New York, May 26, 1914.

Judge John Calvin Sweeney died April 24, 1914, at his home in Memphis, Tennessee. Judge Sweeney was well known to Army and Navy people in Manila between 1902 and 1906, when he was Judge of the Court of First Instance.

(Continued on pages 1274-1275.)

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son was born to the wife of Major Frank Cole Baker, U.S.A., at Manila, P.I., April 12, 1914.

Lieut. Lucian Minor, U.S.N., is at Newport, R.I., with Mrs. Minor at their cottage.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. John R. Barber, Med. Corps, U.S.A., May 16, 1914, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde B. Crusan, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Helen, on May 20, 1914, at Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. G. Arthur Hadsell, wife of Captain Hadsell, U.S.A., with her daughter and young son will spend the summer at Grove Beach, Conn.

Major H. C. Reisinger, A.P.M., U.S.M.C., has been ordered from San Francisco to Washington, D.C., for duty in charge of the Pay Department.

During the absence of Lieut. Kirby Barnes Crittenden, U.S.N., in Mexico, Mrs. Crittenden will spend the summer at their home, Montecito, Ross, Cal.

A daughter, Charlotte Bruce Gibner, was born to the wife of Capt. Herbert C. Gibner, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 22, 1914.

Mrs. T. O. Murphy, wife of Major T. O. Murphy, U.S.A., and daughter, Evelyn, will spend the month of June at the West Point Hotel, West Point, N.Y.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Burke Woodworth, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, May 27, at San Diego, Cal. Lieutenant Woodworth is attached to the U.S.S. Cleveland as navigator.

Commo. James P. Parker, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Parker, who have been guests of Comdr. John K. Robinson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Robinson, at the torpedo station, opened their villa in Jamestown, R.I., June 1.

Col. William A. Shunk, U.S.A., and Mrs. Shunk have been visiting their daughter, Miss Carrie Shunk, in Lake Geneva, Wis. Miss Shunk will remain with her friend, Dr. Mary E. Pogue, at the sanitarium in Lake Geneva during Col. and Mrs. Shunk's absence on duty in the Philippine Islands.

"P.A. Paymr. Robert S. Chew, jr., U.S.N., has been detached from the naval training station, Newport, R. I.," says the News of that city, "and ordered to the Chester. The court-martial which recently tried him for negligence of duty in the conduct of the canteen at the station found him guilty of carelessness and recommended that he be reprimanded. Secretary Daniels has approved the sentence and written a letter, in which he stated that the Paymaster's conduct should not only be good for his own sake, but should be such as to make him, an example for others. The amount of loss in money is reported to have been between \$1,100 and \$1,200, and this has been made good to the Government."

Surrogate Fowler, of New York city, on June 2 decided that a three-months-old infant who inherited a trust fund yielding \$50,000 a year does not need an allowance of \$2,000 a month for her support. This decision was made in denying an application by Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Spafford, U.S.N., in behalf of his daughter Lucille, whose mother, Mrs. Lucille Millan Stevens Spafford, died when the child was born. She provided in her will for a trust fund of \$800,000 for her daughter, and her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, who died shortly before her daughter, provided \$15,000 a year for the infant who was unborn when the will was made. The trust funds provided for her now amount to well over \$1,000,000. Lieutenant Commander Spafford told the Surrogate that he had been detailed for sea service and that he wanted his daughter liberally provided for in his absence. The papers showed that he had nothing but a salary of \$2,000 a year when he married Miss Stevens, and he now has a \$15,000 a year income under his wife's will. The Surrogate decided that his income is sufficient for both his child and himself without using any of the infant's trust estate.

(Continued on pages 1274-1275.)

ARMY DEFEATS NAVY AT BASEBALL.

Annapolis, Md., May 30, 1914.

The cadets of the U.S. Military Academy defeated the midshipmen of the U.S. Naval Academy in their annual baseball game here to-day by the score of 8 to 2. The Army nine were able to hit Vinson, the Navy's pitcher, and did it to the tune of twelve safe ones, including a double and a triple; while the Navy could do nothing with Neyland, the brilliant and nonchalant pitcher from the Hudson. Up to the eighth one single was the total of safe hits made off him, but singles were also scored in the eighth and ninth to make up the trio. Vinson, though a veteran of four seasons, was plainly in the air in the first two innings, and in the opening session the visitors made three runs, enough to win the game. Gerhardt was passed and Hobbs singled over second. Neyland sacrificed them a base ahead, and Merillat walked, filling the bases. Coffin then hit over second and he should have been stopped at first, but the ball took an ugly bound over the centerfielder's head and Coffin went to third, while three runners crossed the plate.

In the second two runs were scored by the Army on Britton's single and Hobbs's home run. The Navy distributed its two tallies over the two opening innings. T. Fisher was passed in the first, stole second and took third on Adams's out. He scored on Bradley's overthrow of first after taking Vinson's fly to catch H. Fisher for a double. Hicks singled and Calhoun was hit. Neyland tried to catch Hicks off second and overthrew; Merillat threw wildly to third, Hicks scoring.

The Army scored its next run in the fifth inning. Coffin knocked a hot grounder to T. Fisher at the third corner; he made a wild throw and Coffin got to second; Milburn failed to hit on third strike, but the pitch was wild and got past Hicks, the Navy catcher; Milburn got to second, Coffin to third, and Bradley rolled a grounder to Adams. Connolly at first missed the throw and Coffin scored; Milburn made a wild dash for the plate, but was touched by Hicks after a splendid throw by Adams. In the sixth after two out Gerhardt hit to center for a single, went to second on a wild pitch by Vinson and scored on Hobbs's single to right field. In the seventh Milburn singled to right field. Rodgers muffed the bounding ball and Milburn went to second. Coffin was thrown out, Calhoun to Connolly. Merillat hit into right field for a single and Milburn scored. After that neither side scored again.

There were some good fielding features, notably Merillat's successful dive for Smith's fly in the ninth, but both teams fielded poorly, the overthrowing of bases being notable. Coffin, the Army's shortstop, had a particularly bad day, while errors of T. Fisher and Hicks, of the Navy, were costly. The score:

U.S. Military Academy.											U.S. Naval Academy.										
a.	b.	r.	h.	p.	a.	e.					a.	b.	r.	h.	p.	a.	e.				
Gerhardt, 3b.	4	2	1	1	0	0	Fisher, T.	3b.	3	1	0	1	1	1	1						
Hobbs, r.f.	5	2	3	1	0	0	Adams, s.s.	3	0	1	2	4	1								
Neyland, p.	4	0	1	0	3	1	Fisher, H.	c.f.	3	0	1	2	0	3							
Merillat, c.f.	4	2	1	1	0	1	Vinson, p.	4	0	0	0	4	0								
Coffin, s.s.	5	1	2	2	3	0	Connolly, 1b.	4	0	0	14	0	1								
Milburn, c.	5	0	5	1	0	0	Hicks, c.	4	1	1	4	1									
Bradley, l.f.	5	0	2	0	0	1	Smith, i.f.	4	0	0	2	0									
Dunigan, 2b.	5	0	1	5	3	0	Calhoun, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2	0								
Britton, 1b.	3	1	1	0	1	0	Rodgers, l.f.	3	0	0	1	0	1								
							Beall	1	0	0	0	0	0							

Totals 40 8 12 27 11 6 Totals 31 2 3 27 14 5

*Batted for Rodgers in the ninth inning.

U.S. Military Academy.....3 2 0 0 1 1 1 0 0-8

U.S. Naval Academy.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2

Home run—Hobbs. Three-base hit—Neyland. Sacrifice hits—Neyland, Britton. Bases on balls—Off Neyland, 3; off Vinson, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Neyland, Calhoun. Struck out—By Neyland, 5; by Vinson, 4. Stolen bases—Gerhardt, T. Fisher, Adams. Left on bases—Military Academy, 10; Naval Academy, 7. Wild pitch—Vinson. First base on errors—Military Academy, 4; Naval Academy, 3. Umpire-in-chief—Johnson, National League. Field umpire—Lincoln, National League. Time of game, two hours.

The West Pointers when they arrived here on Friday were given a rousing reception by the midshipmen. They sang out their well-known "Four N," yell, with the "Army" finale to it, and their cheers resounded throughout Annapolis. The Army squad was quartered in Bancroft Hall, and the students of the two military establishments hobbled with each other like old friends. The West Pointers took great delight in seeing the splendid dress parade of the midshipmen on the evening of their arrival. The cadets left early on Sunday morning, carrying with them the laurels of their sixth consecutive baseball victory of the thirteen annual matches played between the academies.

One of the inspiring sights of the game was the entrance of the midshipman drum and bugle corps. The musicians came on the field with the Navy banner flying and the drums and bugles beating and blaring a martial air. The Army brought no flag. After the game there was a demonstration of rejoicing by a party of young Army officers, who gathered in an impromptu formation and marched around the four bases.

NAVAL ACADEMY CLASS OF 1914.

Annapolis, Md., June 2, 1914.

The official merit roll of the members of the Graduating Class of the Naval Academy who will receive their diplomas from the hands of President Wilson on Friday was made public to-day.

Edward Ellsberg, of Colorado, stands first in the class. Second honors go to Edward L. Cochrane, of Pennsylvania, and third to Noel Davis, of Utah. The standing is based upon the entire four-year course and Midshipman Ellsberg holds the distinction of having led his class since his first year at the institution, having shown a marked proficiency in all branches. His final multiple is 725.52 out of a possible aggregate of 800. He is a brilliant young man, equally strong in mathematics, languages and practical branches. He is the winner of the cup presented by the National Society, D.A.R., for excellence in seamanship and international law, and of the sextant offered by Col. R. M. Thompson for excellence in practical and theoretical navigation. Midshipman Cochrane is also well balanced in ability. Midshipman Davis is the cadet commander of the battalion, and a most popular midshipman. His strong point is mathematics, but he stands well in all branches, and is prominent in athletics and other lines of activity.

Though the First Class has 154 members, it may not furnish that number to the Navy. Fourteen have physical deficiencies, mostly in connection with hearing or sight. They will receive their diplomas, but their commissions as ensigns will be withheld. After a sick leave they will have another test, after rest and treatment, and it is hoped most of them will be able to continue in the Service.

STANDING AND SHIP ASSIGNMENTS.

The complete merit roll of the class and the assignment of the members to duty on battleships appear below. The battleship assignment is given last after each name; name of state from which appointed appears first, abbreviated. Final multiple out of a possible 800 is given for "star" graduates:

1. Edward Ellsberg, Colo., 725.52, Texas.
2. Edward L. Cochrane, Pa., 715.20, Rhode Island.
3. Noel Davis, Utah, 710.15, California.
4. R. W. Ferrell, Va., 703.73, North Dakota.
5. Warner W. Bayley, at large, 698.18, Wyoming.
6. George C. Manning, Pa., 697.87, North Dakota.
7. Donald Royce, Mich., 694.33, Texas.
8. Fred E. Pelton, Cal., 689.98, Maryland.
9. Adrian R. Marron, Colo., West Virginia.
10. Carl H. Jones, Ala., Washington.
11. John N. Laycock, Mass., Virginia.
12. Conrad D. Fry, Ill., Washington.
13. Charles B. C. Carey, Schenectady, N.Y., New York.
14. Gordon W. Nelson, N.Y., Nebraska.
15. Henry P. Samson, N.Y., Nebraska.
16. Joseph L. McGuigan, Okla., West Virginia.
17. Carleton F. Bryant, Me., Wyoming.

18. William J. Larson, Mich., Utah.
19. Fred M. Earle, Vt., New York.
20. John S. Winslow, O.
21. Alfred P. H. Tawressey, at large, Michigan.
22. Thomas N. Vinson, Cal., Maryland.
23. John H. Buchanan, Tex., New Jersey.
24. Herman A. Spanagel, O., South Carolina.
25. Joseph R. Redman, Nev., South Dakota.
26. Frank L. Lowe, Ark., Connecticut.
27. Franklin G. Percival, Ia., Washington.
28. Theodore D. Westfall, Ill., Florida.
29. K. P. Gilchrist, Mo., South Dakota.
30. Theodore D. Ruddock, Jr., S.C., Utah.
31. Zeno W. Wicks, N.Y., Minnesota.
32. Andrew H. Addoms, Mo., Washington.
33. Albert G. Berry, Jr., N.Y., Florida.
34. James D. Black, O., South Carolina.
35. George B. Wilson, Va., Delaware.
36. William H. Porter, Jr., Ky., Rhode Island.
37. William K. Harrill, Tenn., South Carolina.
38. Sherrod H. Quarles, Ala., New Hampshire.
39. John I. Hale, Tenn., North Dakota.
40. Alfred H. Balsley, N.C., Washington.
41. William E. Malloy, Tex.
42. Greene W. Dugger, Jr., Ala., New Jersey.
43. John M. Creighton, Pa.
44. Charles D. Swain, Mass., Virginia.
45. Edmund W. Burrough, N.Y., New Jersey.
46. Albert H. Rooks, Wash., West Virginia.
47. George F. Neiley, Mass., Georgia.
48. Russell E. Perry, N.H., Florida.
49. Byron B. Ralston, O., New York.
50. Harvey C. Mittendorf, O.
51. Stanley L. Wilson, Ariz., West Virginia.
52. Herbert J. Ray, Tenn., Minnesota.
53. Charles E. Rosendahl, Tex., Rhode Island.
54. John G. Moyer, Ind., Michigan.
55. Robert W. Hayler, Ind., Georgia.
56. Benjamin F. Clark, Wyo., California.
57. Theodore W. Sterling, N.Y., Wyoming.
58. Archibald N. Offley, at large, Minnesota.
59. Richard L. Connolly, Ill., Virginia.
60. William A. Corn, Utah, California.
61. Thomas L. Nash, Va., Louisiana.
62. Edwin T. Short, Ore., West Virginia.
63. William A. Teasley, Ga., Kansas.
64. John B. W. Waller, at large, New Jersey.
65. Arthur E. Wills, Ind., West Virginia.
66. Robert L. Vaughan, Tex., California.
67. Homer L. Ingram, Ind., Georgia.
68. Thomas J. Doyle, Jr., Neb., Georgia.
69. Alexander R. Early, Jr., Md., Michigan.
70. Charles F. Martin, S.C., Kansas.
71. Vincent A. Clarke, Jr., Pa., Louisiana.
72. Kemp C. Christian, La., New York.
73. Edward C. Palmer, Ia.
74. Philip W. Yeatman, Va., Delaware.
75. James A. McCown, Tex., Arkansas.
76. Samuel G. Moore, Tex., Delaware.
77. William J. Hart, Jr., N.Y., Nebraska.
78. John L. Vaiden, Ala., Arkansas.
79. Swift Riche, Ill., Arkansas.
80. George Marston, at large, Connecticut.
81. Benjamin H. Page, Kas., South Dakota.
82. Frank J. Cunneen, N.Y., Minnesota.
83. Allan W. Ashbrook, Ky., Vermont.
84. Raymond A. Deming, Conn., Nebraska.
85. Charles T. S. Gladden, Md., New Hampshire.
86. Benjamin S. Killmaster, Mich., Louisiana.
87. Robert A. Dyer, 3d, N.Y., Virginia.
88. Raymond S. Hatch, Wis., South Carolina.
89. James E. Book, Pa., Georgia.
90. William J. Lahodny, Minn., Kansas.
91. William A. Heard, Tex., New Hampshire.
92. Charles H. Mecum, N.J., Connecticut.
93. George T. Howe, Mich., Nebraska.
94. Rudolph F. Hans, Neb., South Dakota.
95. Simson C. Stengel, Wis., Michigan.
96. Wilder Du Puy Baker, Mich., Florida.
97. Julius M. Moss, Miss., South Carolina.
98. Boleslaw L. Dombrowski, Ill., Rhode Island.
99. Robert S. Wyman, Me., Virginia.
100. William B. Dorch, Ala.
101. Lewis H. McDonald, O., Michigan.
102. Irvine D. Peck, Wis., Louisiana.
103. Thomas T. Bower, Pa.
104. Thomas F. Downey, Mass., Texas.
105. Horace H. Jalbert, R.I., Vermont.
106. George S. Arvin, Va., Delaware.
107. Foster C. Bumpus, Mass., Rhode Island.
108. Harold J. Nelson, N.D., Delaware.
109. William C. Burgoyne, O., Minnesota.
110. Frank P. Thomas, Tenn., Maryland.
111. Ralph O. Davis, Ill., New Jersey.
112. Francis K. O'Brien, at large, Maryland.
113. Sifrein F. Maury, N.J., Wyoming.
114. Martin Griffin, Mass., Virginia.
115. Marion Y. Cohen, N.J., Utah.
116. William F. Roehl, Wash., California.
117. Malcolm W. Callahan, Tenn., Delaware.
118. Thomas C. Slinguff, Md., Connecticut.
119. Donald F. Washburn, N.Y., Arkansas.
120. Stuart D. Truesdell, Okla.
121. William S. Popham, Jr., N.J., Texas.
122. Frederick D. Powers, Ia., South Dakota.
123. Robert H. Maury, Va., North Dakota.
124. Thomas C. Latimore, Tenn., Vermont.
125. Robert W. Cary, Jr., Mo., Maryland.
126. Karl R. Shears, N.Y., Utah.
127. Lloyd J. Witte, S.D., California.
128. Leon O. Alford, La., Louisiana.
129. Paul W. Fletcher, Va.
130. Lawrence J. K. Blades, Md., Texas.
131. Henry W. Hoyt, Fla., Nebraska.
132. Robert C. Starkey, Ill., Utah.
133. William De W. Austin, Ky., Texas.
134. Joseph C. Arnold, Pa.
135. Philip R. Weaver, R.I., Nebraska.
136. Charles A. MacGowan, Me., Georgia.
137. Robert P. Luker, Ill., Kansas.
138. Clarence J. McReavey, Wash., South Dakota.
139. Oliver O. Kessing, Ind., Maryland.
140. John F. Moloney, N.Y., Arkansas.
141. Delorimer M. Steece, Minn., Rhode Island.
142. Wallis Gearing, Pa., Wyoming.
143. William K. Beard, Fla., North Dakota.
144. Paul Fitzsimons, Jr., at large, New York.
145. Charles F. Angel, N.Y., Rhode Island.
146. John H. Brown, Jr., Pa., Georgia.
147. William D. Bungert, N.J., Wyoming.
148. Haiden T. Dickinson, Ky.
149. Augustus W. Walker, Idaho.
150. William V. Fox, Pa.
151. Louis J. Stecher, Neb., Kansas.
152. Malcolm L. Worrell, Va., New Hampshire.
153. Ralph G. Pennoyer, Mo., New Hampshire.
154. Henry R. Leonard, Jr., Pa.

ASSIGNMENTS BY VESSELS.

Orders assigning most of the members of the Graduating Class of the Naval Academy after graduation were received here May 29. Each of the graduates will be allowed leave of from twenty to forty-five days, and will then proceed to the ship named in his orders.

The assignment of each midshipman follows his name in the list above, except where no assignment has been made. The list below is corrected by Navy Orders of June 1. The assignments by ships of the Navy, giving last names only, ship names in alphabetical order, are as follows:

Arkansas—McCown, Moloney, Riche, Vaiden, Washburn.
California—Clark, Corn, Davis (N.), Roehl, Vaughan, Witte.
Connecticut—Lowe, Marvell, Mecum, Slinguff.
Delaware—Arvin, Callahan, Moore, Nelson (H. J.), Wilson, (G. B.), Yeatman.
Florida—Baker, Berry, Perry, Westfall.
Georgia—Book, Brown, Doyle, Hayler, Ingram, MacGowan, Neiley.
Kansas—Lahodny, Luker, Martin, Stecher, Teasley.
Louisiana—Alford, Clarke, Killmaster, Nash, Peck.
Maryland—Cary, Kessing, O'Brien, Pelton, Thomas, Vinson.
Michigan—Early, McDonald, Moyer, Stengel, Tawressey.

- Minnesota—Burgoyne, Cunneen, Offley, Ray, Wicks.
Nebraska—Deming, Hart, Howe, Hoyt, Nelson (G. W.), Samson, Weaver.
New Hampshire—Gladden, Heard, Pennoyer, Quarles, Worrell.
New Jersey—Buchanan, Burrough, Davis (R. O.), Dugger, Waller.
New York—Carey, Christian, Earle, Fitzsimons, Ralston.
North Dakota—Beard, Ferrell, Hale, Manning, Maury (R. H.).
Rhode Island—Angel, Bumpus, Cochrane, Dombrowski, Porter, Rosendahl, Steece.
South Carolina—Black, Harrill, Hatch, Moss, Spanagel.
South Dakota—Gilchrist, Hans, McReavey, Page, Powers, Redman.
Texas—Austin, Blades, Downey, Ellsberg, Popham, Royce.
Utah—Cohen, Larson, Ruddock, Shears, Starkey.
Vermont—Ashbrook, Jalbert, Latimore.
Virginia—Conolly, Dyer, Griffin, Laycock, Swain, Wyman.
Washington—Addoms, Balsley, Fry, Jones, Percival.
West Virginia—McGuigan, Marron, Rooks, Short, Wills, Wilson (S. L.).
Wyoming—Bayley, Bryant, Bungert, Gearing, Maury (S. F.), Sterling.

CLASS OF '14 GRADUATION LEAVE ADDRESSES.

The following is a list, with graduation leave address, of the midshipmen of the Naval Academy who were graduated on Friday, June 5, to be commissioned as ensigns in the U.S. Navy:

- Andrew H. Addoms, 3730 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Leon O. Alford, Amite City, La.
Charles F. Angel, 840 East Ave., Rochester, N.Y.
Joseph C. Arnold, 122 W. North St., Waynesboro, Pa.
George S. Arvin, Meherrin, Va.
Allen W. Ashbrook, 489 E. Main St., Lexington, Ky.
William DeWayne Austin, Milan, Ind.
Wilder DuPuy Baker, 1413 6th St., Bay City, Mich.
Alfred H. Balsley, Reidsville, N.C.
Warner W. Bayley, Washington, D.C.
William K. Beard, P.O. Box 53, Pensacola, Fla.
Alfred G. Berry, Jr., c/o U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
James D. Black, 115 E. Ward St., Springfield, Ohio.
Lawrence J. K. Blades, Choptank, Md.
James E. Book, Hughesville, Pa.
Thomas T. Bower, 101 Clinton St., Danville, Pa.
John H. Brown, Jr., Canton, Pa.
Carleton F. Bryant, Canajoharie, N.Y.
John H. Buchanan, Bonham, Texas.
Foster C. Bumpus, 179 Goffe St., Quincy, Mass.
Wassim D. Bungert, 8 Murray St., Newark, N.J.
William C. Burgoyne, Clinton, Ohio.
Edmund W. Burrough, 40 W. Cayuga St., Oswego, N.Y.
Malcolm W. Callahan, 366 N. Royal St., Jackson, Tenn.
Charles B. C. Carey, 4 Ardley Rd., Schenectady, N.Y.
Robert W. Cary, Jr., Bonaventure Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
Kemp C. Christian, 1611 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.
Benjamin F. Clark, Wheatland, Wyo.
Vincent A. Clarke, Jr., 3263 N. Park Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward L. Cochran, 1289 4th St., Chester, Pa.
William B. Dorch, 644 Forest Ave., Gadsden, Ill.
Thomas F. Downey, 178 Grafton St., Worcester, Mass.
Charles J. Doyle, Jr., 18th and D Sts., Lincoln, Neb.
Greene W. Dugger, Jr., Greensboro, Ala.
Robert A. Dyer, 3d, 2 Sheridan St., Auburn, N.Y.
Fred M. Earle, 249 E. 235th St., New York city.
Alexander R. Early, Jr., Sudbrook Park, Md.
Edward Ellsberg, 2524 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo.
Robert W. Ferrell, Richmond, Va.
Paul Fitzsimons, Jr., Washington, D.C.
Paul W. Fletcher, Washington St., Newport, R.I.
William V. Fox, Bradford, Pa.
Conrad D. Fry, 1028 Hays Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Wallis Gearing, Annapolis, Md.
K. P. Gilchrist, Leeton, Mo.
Charles T. S. Gladden, Annapolis, Md.
Martin Griffin, 58 Monument Ave., Charlestown, Mass.
John I. Hale, Johnson City, Tenn.
Rudolph F. Hans, Hartington, Neb.
William O. Harrill, 114 E. 5th Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.
William J. Hart, Jr., 544 E. 3d St., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
Raymond S. Hatch, 882 Shepard Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Robert W. Hayler, 320 N. Vine St., Muncie, Ind.
William A. Heard, Sabinal, Texas.
George T. Howe, Paw Paw, Mich.
Henry W. Hoyt, 518 W. Clearwater, Fla.
Homer L. Ingram, Jeffersonville, Ind.
Horace H. Jalbert, 241 Carrington Ave., Woonsocket, R.I.
Carl H. Jones, Atmore, Ala.
Oliver O. Kessing, Greensburg, Ind.
Benjamin S. Killmaster, Port Huron, Mich.
William J. Lahodny, Pine City, Minn.
William J. Larson, 80 Jefferson St., Muskegon, Mich.
Thomas C. Latimore, Jr., 410 Georgia Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.
John N. Laycock, 125 Philip St., Methuen, Mass.
Henry R. Leonard, Jr., Wayne, Pa.
Frank L. Lowe, Monticello, Ark.
Robert P. Luker, Staunton, Ill.
Clinton Y. McClure, 602 South St., Iola, Kas.
James A. McCown, Whitney, Texas.
Lewis H. McDonald, 3 Case Ave., Norwalk, Ohio.
Joseph L. McGuigan, 526 W. 4 N. Oklahoma City, Okla.
Clarence J. McReavey, 3702 N. Union Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
Charles A. MacGowan, 176 Eastern Promenade, Portland, Me.
William E. Malloy, 228 S. Denton St., Gainesville, Texas.
George C. Manning, 22 2d St., N.E., Washington, D.C.
Adrian R. Marron, 4952 Raleigh St., Denver, Colo.
Charles F. Martin, P.O. Box 11, Blackville, S.C.
George Marvell, 243 Highland Ave., Fall River, Mass.
Robert H. Maury, 134 Broad St., Danville, Va.
Sifrein F. Maury, 1 Washington Place, Morristown, Pa.
Charles H. Mecum, Salem, N.J.
Harvey C. Mittendorf, 129 W. Liberty St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
John F. Moloney, 321 Sackett St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Samuel G. Moore, 511 Bonham St., Paris, Texas.
Julius M. Moss, So. So. Miss.
John G. Moyer, Delphi, Ind.
Thomas L. Nash, 326 London St., Portsmouth, Va.
George F. Neiley, Walcott Sood, Winchester, Mass.
Gordon W. Nelson, 73 W. 88th St., New York city.
Harold J. Nelson, Shoreham, Minn.
Francis K. O'Brien, L'Hotel Ritz, Paris, France.
Archibald N. Offley, Washington, D.C.
Benjamin H. Page, Sand Point, Idaho.
Edward C. Palmer, 1619 Pearl St., Sioux City, Iowa.
Irvine D. Peck, 2016 Washington Ave., Racine, Wis.
William M. Nicholson, 351 E. Main St., Spartanburg, S.C.
Fred E. Pennoyer, Aurora, Mo.
Franklin G. Percival, 1600 E. 9th St., Des Moines, Iowa.
Russell E. Perry, 23 Union St., Concord, N.H.
William S. Popham, Jr., 62 W. 71st St., New York city.
William H. Porter, Jr., 654 F St., N.E., Washington, D.C.
Frederick D. Powers, 1305 1st Ave., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Sherrod H. Quarles, 439 Lapsley St., Selma, Ala.
Byron B. Ralston, 321 E. North St., Fostoria, Ohio.
Herbert J. Ray, Milwaukee, Wis.
Joseph R. Redman, 246 Hill St., Reno, Nev.
Swift Riche, c/o Col. C. S. Riche, U.S. Eng. Office, Galveston, Texas.
William F. Roehl, 512 Elk St., Bellingham, Wash.
Albert H. Rooks, Walla Walla, Wash.
Charles E. Rosendahl, 1021 N. Anglin St., Cleburne, Texas.
Donald Royce, Cambridge, Md.
Theodore D. Ruddock, Jr., Charleston, S.C.
Henry P. Samson, 24 Lake St., Le Roy, N.Y.
Karl R. Shears, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Edwin T. Short, Benicia, Cal.
Thomas C. Slinguff, 1702 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.
Herman A. Spanagel, 845 Walnut St., N.E., Canton, Ohio.
Robert C. Starkey, Roodhouse, Ill.
Louis J. Stecher, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.
Delorimer M. Steece, 464 Fairview Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Simson C. Stengel, Jefferson, Wis.

- Theodore W. Sterling, Manhattan Hotel, New York city.
Charles D. Swain, 95 Mt. Vernon St., West Roxbury, Mass.
Alfred P. H. Tawressey, 6508 N. 7th St., Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
William A. Teasley, Canton, Ga.
Frank P. Thomas, Brownsville, Tenn.
Stuart D. Truesdell, Kingsfisher, Okla.
John L. Vaiden, Uniontown, Ala.
Robert L. Vaughan, 1002 Maple St., Texarkana, Texas.
Thomas N. Vinson, 300 W. 109th St., New York city.
Augustus W. Walker, Montana Club, Helena, Mont.
John B. W. Waller, c/o Col. L. W. Waller, U.S. Marine Corps Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.
Donald F. Washburn, 71 W. 124th St., New York city.
Philip R. Weaver, 29 Champlin St., Newport, R.I.
Theodore D. Westfall, Dayton, Ohio.
Zeno W. Wicks, Fishkill, N.Y.
Arthur E. Wills, Indianapolis, Ind.
George B. Wilson, 516 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.
Stanley L. Wilson, Boston, Mass.
Lloyd J. Witte, Mitchell, S.D.
John S. Winslow, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Malcolm L. Worrell, Dublin, Va.
Robert S. Wyman, 359 Harvard St., Cambridge, Mass.
Philip W. Yeatman, 702 Boissevain Ave., Norfolk, Va.

GRADUATION WEEK AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 4, 1914.

A record breaking congregation, in numbers, heard Chaplain William G. Cassard, U.S.N., preach the baccalaureate sermon to the Graduation Class of midshipmen on Sunday. He was assisted by Chaplain H. H. Clark, U.S.N. Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., were among those present. The bugle corps, in advance of the arrival of the brigade, halted on the porch of the chapel, gave a loud blast of martial music, while the organ replied in the stirring notes of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," the midshipmen choir singing the words with fervent voices. The whole congregation joined in. Chaplain Clark read the 27th chapter of Acts, giving the account of the Euroclydon and the wonderful saving of Paul and all on board his ship. Chaplain Cassard took for his text, "For a great door and effectual is opened unto me" (1 Cor. 16:9). He referred to the great names of the Navy, past and present, and in his exhortation to the Class of 1914 said: "I would remind you that you are of the people, for you sprang from them. The people claim you as theirs while living, and we have recently had sweet proof they claim you as their dead. The men who sat where you sit to-day are at the front, and are ready to die at their country's bidding. I remind you that naval officers are not mere creatures of a ship, but citizens of the world. There can be no separation from your country if you live up to what she has done for you. There are some ships where the country is slightly spoken of. Officers should encourage this. When in a few days you receive a formal paper called orders, this is what it will mean, 'Here is your work; go do it!' You will owe all your distinction to the fact that you are the servants of a great Christian people. You will owe all your services to your country. Some battleships have been used for injustice. Such have never figured in the history of our country."

"You will not be different from those brave officers who received the orders to land at Vera Cruz in the same spirit they would have received orders to go to their hammocks. Such are American officers and men. A clean, enlightened character you must have to enter the open door. Those who wish to destroy the Navy can never do it from without. Lack of moral character has destroyed the fallen nations of the world. Officers are natural leaders. I solemnly in the name of God, your country and the Navy, adjure you to take care how you lead your men. You must not expect them to do more or less than you. The good to mankind is done by the vast body of people of medium talents. It is their high character that serves their country. In this noble service I call upon you to enlist. Go with the power of love over you and may it keep you safe forever."

The choir sang on ended knees the prayer for those in peril on the sea, and "God be with you till we meet again," and the organ closed the services in a solemn dirge, leaving a profoundly sad impression on the congregation. In the evening Secretary Daniels addressed, in Bancroft Hall, the members of the Christian Association of midshipmen. He said that before him were the future Perrys and Deweys of the Navy. There was never a time when the people of America thought so well of the Navy as now. This was shown at the burial of the Navy's dead when 1,500,000 people came out to do them homage; at the unveiling of the statue to Barry, and at the chapel that morning when he heard the Chaplain deliver a noble sermon to the graduates. He envied the young men who were brought up under such splendid influences. In his own opinion the naval officers were the best men in the country. The midshipmen gave the Secretary a rousing reception and hearty applause as he closed his speech. Chaplain Cassard opened the meeting with prayer and closed it with the benediction. The midshipmen sang "My country, 'tis of thee," and "How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord."

OPENING OF JUNE WEEK.

Even a casual observer of the incidents of Monday, the first official day of June week at the Naval Academy, saw that the official side, which is included in the visit and inspection of the Board of Visitors, composed of members of the Naval Committees of both houses of Congress, was lost sight of in the unofficial June week, that part which centers around the midshipmen themselves, particularly the graduates and their relatives and friends, with the June week girl holding a place of first importance. She came over Saturday to see the Service ball game, and was duly disappointed when the Navy lost to the Army, but is happy with the attentions paid by the gallant midshipmen. The midshipmen are the center of all the drills and exercises, which nominally are for the purpose of showing the official visitors the character of work done at the Academy, but the program is so arranged that there is plenty of time for "buzzing" and "fussing," as the pleasant associations of the young people are called at the Academy. Examinations are over, and for a while, at least, the midshipmen are at leisure except when taking part in the drills, and they are enjoying life to the full.

Navy promptness had to wait upon civilian tardiness when the members of the Board of Visitors were received officially Monday morning. Only five of the fourteen members were present, and they were late in arriving. The midshipmen, formed as a brigade of infantry, stood at ease in the hot sun. Those who arrived for the reception were Senators Poindexter and Johnson and Representatives Padgett, Talbot and Stephens. Others coming later were Senators O'Gorman, Lewis and Clapp, Representatives Hensley, Browning and Kelley. Lieut. W. A. Glassford, U.S.N., has been assigned as secretary to the board, and Lieut. J. T. G. Stapler as aid.

The members of the board were received by Capt. W. F. Fullam, Superintendent of the Academy, and the officers of the Academic staff, and were escorted to the parade ground. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the battery of the Reine Mercedes, and the trumpets sounded four flourishes. The brigade of midshipmen, under Comdr. R. C. Bulmer, was then presented, and passed in review. Hon. Lemuel P. Padgett was designated to accept the review on behalf of the board. The brigade marched past in column of companies, with beautifully formed lines and with that erect and soldierly bearing, yet free from stiffness, which is characteristic of Academy formations. The three battleships—the Missouri, Illinois and Idaho—upon which the midshipmen will embark for the summer cruise formed an appropriate background for the ceremonies, several miles out, but directly in view. The Academy band was at the head of the marching column, and the newly formed bugle corps of the midshipmen took part in a function of this kind for the first time in the history of the Academy. Following the official ceremony the members of the board made an unofficial inspection of the Academy. Bright weather attended the scene, but it was very hot.

Monday afternoon the midshipmen had settled themselves to enjoy pleasant hours in the way that suited them best when the siren blew the alarm of fire. It was thought to be merely a drill for the official visitors, but it turned out that there was a little blaze in the seamanship building, which was readily extinguished. It served to show the fine fire prevention system at the Academy.

(Continued on page 1276.)

The wounded in the battle of Ojinaga, Mexico, convinced Capt. Louis C. Duncan, Med. Corps, U.S.A., that the results of perforating gunshot wounds of the abdomen in the field in time of war offer considerable hope to the soldier, despite the teaching that such wounds are almost always fatal. In the old days about ninety-five per cent. of these wounds resulted in death. Of eight cases one was dead when brought in, and another died soon after being wounded. Of the other six cases, five recovered absolutely, the other died after the thirteenth day. The explanation of these recoveries is that the men were shot with very small missiles at very long ranges. The fighting was all at ranges of more than a thousand yards, and mostly at fifteen hundred or even more. At such ranges the bullet has lost much of its momentum and slips through the tissues with little damage. The bullets that broke bones and did most damage were probably soft-nosed Winchester balls. "At any rate I shall never again believe that these abdominal wounds are hopeless." Study of the cases there has led Captain Duncan to some interesting conclusions, which he sets forth in the May Military Surgeon. A white tent sheltering from thirty to forty-five wounded is far preferable to our present dark, heavy, cumbersome hospital tent. Tincture of iodine, dressings, soap, some antiseptic like lysol, a few splints and a pocket case are all the things necessary for ninety-nine per cent. of the wounded in the field. Gunshot wounds of the spine are the most difficult to treat and the most often fatal. The organization of a field hospital into wards, etc., with responsible surgeons and nurses, is absolutely necessary to good work. An Army wagon will carry as many patients as an ambulance, and, if properly bedded, with as much comfort, but litters cannot be used and the loading and unloading are very difficult. For all patients able to sit up they are superior to ambulances.

The importance of blood pressure readings in annual examinations of field officers is the very interesting subject discussed by Capt. R. H. Pierson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in The Military Surgeon for May. He points out that of late years the insurance companies are requiring these readings in all their examinations. Statistics show that when a man has a blood pressure of 171 mm. Hg. there are approximately five chances in one hundred that he will be dead within the year. This is a matter of great concern in the making of examinations of field officers as required by G.O. 148, 1910. If an officer has blood vessels so far gone that they are in danger of giving out within the year, it is certainly inadvisable for him to attempt a ninety-mile test ride. The normal blood pressure is from 120 to 130 mm. Hg. In persons over fifty years old it may be from 140 to 160. If it is over 160 the individual is a bad insurance risk. High blood pressure is an index of the age and deterioration of the arterial system. It shows better than any other one physical sign how much hard work can be expected or exacted from a given individual. "Old men cannot perform the work of young men. It is folly to pretend that they can. The spirit may be willing, but it cannot give resilience to the arterial walls. Old men may attempt to do the work of young men, but if they make the attempt they will have to take the chances. They may be required to perform certain physical feats, and in some instances may accomplish them and live through it, but the laws of nature remain unchanged. Those who disobey them receive punishment. Some die. Others suffer less severe punishment. The sphygmomanometer is an instrument by means of which the age of men is recorded in terms of millimeters of mercury. The story it tells is impartial. The warnings which it gives are worthy of regard."

The London Times gives prominence to a letter from Admiral Sir Percy Scott, the inventor of gun carriages and various appliances for heavy gun shooting, in which he advocates the cessation of the building of battleships, in fact of all warships which are not submersible. The Admiral says that all he has done to enhance the value of the gun has been nullified by the advent of submarines. All other types of vessel, he says, are destined to become obsolete because they will never be safe either at sea or in the harbor from attack by submersibles. Admiral Scott says he also foresees that assuming that a submarine vessel cannot fight a submarine boat sea warfare will end altogether. A couple of airships, aeroplanes and submarines, the Admiral says, will be as useful as big warships. He goes so far as to say that the Admiralty is now wasting the nation's money in building ships that will not be able to fight. He urges the construction of an enormous fleet of submarines and air craft and a few fast cruisers, provided it will be possible to find a place where they will be safe in war time.

The San Francisco Examiner suggests that the Secretary of the Navy might well add to his various plans for making the naval service attractive to the enlisted man some scheme for assisting honorably discharged sailors and marines to secure employment. For one thing the Secretary might order that in all navy yard work preference should be given to applicants who can show an honorable discharge from the Navy. The Examiner reports that it receives many letters from recently discharged sailors or marines complaining bitterly that service in the Navy has not helped them to find work, but in many cases apparently prejudices employers against them. One man writes: "Some people I presented my discharge papers to said they were useless; that nobody but bums and drunkards had them in their possession." "An honorable discharge should," it says, "be a certificate of good service and character. In civil life a good 'character' from one employer is the surest aid to new employment. It should be so with an Army or Navy discharge."

At the Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration Rear Admiral Chadwick, U.S.N., suggested as an antidote for the trade jealousies which are one of the most prolific causes of war the opening to international equal trade and exploitation, of the territories occupied by right of might since 1880 the failures to get an equal share of which is a principal cause of German bad feeling toward France and England, particularly the case of Morocco. Some 8,000,000 square miles of such territory occupied by backward races, have been seized since the date named, half of this being occupied by France.

Such countries if not left to the inhabitants themselves, should be regarded as world commons, no part of which should be fenced off by a particular nation as a special trade reserve, but should be open to all. The Admiral suggested that the United States should show an example of its belief in the professions so often made as to the open door, by opening to international trade the Philippines, Porto Rico and the Canal Zone, and thus set an example to the world, which will cause a general acceptance of the principle over these great areas occupied since 1880 equal in area to much more than twice that of the United States. Particularly advisable, in his opinion, is a free Canal Zone and thus the establishment there of a new Hong Kong, the immense growth and prosperity of the eastern city being due to its status as a free port.

The campaign of calumny that has been waged against the British army by Irish Nationalists, akin in some of its phases to the socialist vapors against the Service on this side of the water, is said to have no small part in arousing a feeling among the English and Scotch soldiers in favor of Ulster in the home rule crisis. A writer in the May United Service Magazine of London mentions some of the instances of the vituperation and abuse heaped upon the British soldier, instances which at this time, he holds, is asking too much of the loyal Britisher to forget. "No one could have labored so conscientiously as the Nationalists themselves to make the soldier side with Ulster. The Nationalist anti-recruiting slander that ours is 'the most immoral army in the world'—an infamous and a statistically demonstrable lie—has been plastered all over the Irish countryside for months and months past. After the autumn maneuvers of last year the Tipperary Star likened the Yorkshires and Berkshires to 'cowards and pigs belonging to the detested and thrice-cursed British Empire.' The Tipperary Nationalist reported that a councillor of the Nenagh Urban Council ordered a recruiting poster to be burnt, instead of according the recruiting officer facilities for which he had asked. A Nationalist was reported in the Kilkenny People as having said: 'If you prevent five hundred men from enlisting you do nearly as good work, if not quite so exciting, as if you shot five hundred men on the field of battle.' The Armagh City Council refused to grant a site for the erection of a monument to men of the Royal Irish Fusiliers who fell in the Boer War. Many of the Nationalist boards of Ireland actually have resolutions on their books debarring ex-soldiers from holding situations in their service."

Expressing a Latin-American view of the problem of the United States Navy which the Scientific American has been discussing, Ignacio Valdés writes from Cuba to that journal: "If you were to ask all the more educated class of Latin-Americans what is the object of the great naval program which Germany has started a decade ago the answer would correspond with yours: The Monroe Doctrine, the Panama Canal, and her great commercial interests with Central and South America. I am positive that the better class of Cubans and Latin-Americans are more interested in the increase and efficiency of your Navy than the average inland citizen of the United States. Your Navy is the only friend that we Latin-Americans have that can keep the greedy hands of the nations of the Old World away from us, and dropping fast as she is to a fourth class navy (not to a third class as you say) we stand helpless at their hands in the event they should attempt conquest."

Under the War Department G.O. 37, May 21, 1908, instructions are given to field officers for reporting on detached service under the recent act of Congress. Each officer is required to give a statement of his detached service since Sept. 1, 1908. This will be sent to the Adjutant General's Office, where it will be checked up, and a statement will then be issued to field officers which will indicate to them their status and determine whether they are "Manchus." Under the provisions of the latest Army Appropriation Act the law does not go into effect until Sept. 1. Even then it may not go into effect if conditions in Mexico are not adjusted. The "Manchu" law for company officers is now suspended on account of the Mexican situation, and a similar policy may be pursued in putting into effect the field officers' "Manchu" law.

The Navy Department has received a great number of applications from Navy officers for assignment to duty in post-graduate work, and many more are expected to arrive before the new class at the Post-Graduate Department of the Naval Academy will be chosen. Classes will be formed in the following specialties: Steam engineering, electrical engineering, radio, shop management, ordnance, naval construction, and civil engineering. Candidates for the last two branches will be chosen from the class of 1912 only; for all others applicants are eligible from the class of 1909 and preceding classes in the grades of junior lieutenant and lieutenant. The first year's work is carried on at the Naval Academy, and the remainder of the time is spent at other institutions. Oct. 1 is the date of the opening of the course. Comdr. James P. Morton, U.S.N., is head of the Post-Graduate Department.

Surg. Gen. W. C. Braisted, U.S.N., reports under date of May 29 that the sick and wounded landed by the Solace at the naval hospital, New York, continue to show improvement in general condition. He adds: "From the last reports, twenty-eight of the wounded still remain under treatment. Among these cases there are several serious injuries, some of them with internal complications, but the reports indicate that the patients are uniformly doing well. Among the sick of the fleet there were also several very severe cases, and one case of appendicitis, with complications, is still regarded as serious. The total number of sick and wounded from all causes under treatment is fifty-five."

Congress will probably be asked at the next session to provide some means for the retirement of Philippine Scout officers. Under the present laws only enlisted men of the Army who are commissioned in the Scouts can be retired. This can only be accomplished by a scout officer re-enlisting in the Army just before the time of his retirement and then he is usually retired as a

non-commissioned officer. There are about twenty-five officers of the Scouts who have been commissioned from the Volunteer Army and from civil life, who will soon reach the age of retirement. Some of them have distinguished service, yet there is no law under which they can be placed on the retired list.

Under date of April 17, 1914, the commanding officer at Camp El. S. Otis, Panama Canal Zone, writes: "Authority is requested to forward in civilian clothes general prisoners sent from this post to Fort Jay, N.Y., for discharge under the telegraphic authority of the War Department. Forwarding in branded clothing is humiliating to the men and offensive to the other passengers." The Judge Advocate General states that in the case of general prisoners it is competent for the Secretary of War to furnish to each prisoner issued prior to his departure from the Canal Zone, the suit of civilian clothing to which he may be entitled upon his formal release, in order that the said suit may be worn in the course of the journey to the United States.

The prospects are that there will be about 800 students at the college camps of instruction to be conducted by the War Department this year. The largest attendance will be at Burlington, where between 350 and 400 students will report. There will be at least 200 at Ludington, and easily that many at Asheville. Capt. Clarence R. Day, with Troop K, 5th Cavalry, and the 1st Coast Artillery Band from Charleston, have been ordered to Asheville to take the place of a troop of the 11th Cavalry, which is on duty in Colorado.

In connection with the article on Tables of Fuel Allowances, on page 1270, it may be stated that while the Secretary of War regards the report of Captain Hines as a solution of the fuel allowance question, he has not approved the order to put it into effect. It is understood that the Secretary does not consider the order submitted as covering all the necessary details for carrying out the scheme. It may be necessary to make the charts of the zones a part of the general order and make some other changes in its language.

The Church Peace Union, an organization founded by Andrew Carnegie, of which Rev. Frederick Lynch, D.D., of the Christian Work, is secretary, announces the offer of \$5,000 to be distributed in different sums as prizes for eighty-four of the best essays on the subject of international peace, to be written by clergymen, theological students, church members between twenty and thirty years of age, and Sunday school pupils between ten and fifteen years of age.

Admiral Howard reports conditions at 10 p.m. June 4 in a telegram as follows: "Arrivals—Preble, Whipple at Mazatlan; Raleigh at Manzanillo. Departures—Stewart for San José Del Cabo; Shearwater for Ensenada; Paul Jones for La Paz. Reported Constitutionalists made forced loans Spanish and other foreigners, Tepic. Constitutionalists' artillery Mazatlan inflicted considerable damage to Federal fortifications. Mrs. Talbert safe in San Blas Tepic, under name of Amelia Erro."

Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, announces that Paragraph 83, Manual for the Medical Department, relating to the uniform of the Nurse Corps, is changed as follows: "The uniform of the Nurse Corps for service at post and general hospitals will consist of a waist, a belt, and a skirt of suitable white material, a bishop collar, and a white cap. The uniform for field service will consist of a one-piece dress, made of blue-gray cotton crepe, a plain white apron, a turn-over collar, and a white cap."

Naval Commander Rice and Lieutenant Creswell, of the British marines, ascended in a waterplane of 200 horsepower in Southampton Water on June 4, says a London despatch. When the machine was at a height of 500 feet it fell like a plummet, alighting near the shore, where the water is only twelve feet deep. Lieutenant Creswell, who was strapped to the pilot seat, was drowned. The body of Commander Rice was not found.

No action was taken June 5 at the regular weekly meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on the nomination of Col. George Bell, jr., to be brigadier general, because of the lack of a quorum. It is thought that the nomination will be confirmed within a short time, as the opposition is not proving to be of a very serious nature.

The Chilean government has recently received two of the six torpedoboat destroyers building for Chile in England. With the exception of the British destroyer Swift, they are the largest vessels of their class ever built, having a full load displacement of 1,850 tons. With six 4-inch guns their armament compares favorably with that of many light cruisers.

Under our Army head in this issue will be found a special order from the U.S. Expeditionary Forces at Vera Cruz, Mexico, convening a G.C.M. This is the first G.C.M. to meet in Mexico since 1848, we believe. By a subsequent change in the order four regiments of Infantry, one regiment of Field Artillery and the U.S. Marine Corps were represented on the court.

Lieut. Col. Herman C. Schumm, C.A.C., will proceed to Hot Springs Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment. The leave granted 1st Lieut. William G. Guthrie, M.R.C., is extended thirty days.

Evacuation Hospital No. 2 is organizing at Fort Thomas, Ky., under the direction of Major Ernest L. Ruffner, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who will command the hospital when organized.

The Army transport Sherman arrived at Manila June 3 with ten officers and 108 casuals.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Rear Admiral Charles C. Rogers, U.S.N., who was retired April 27, 1914, on account of ill health, in the line of duty, is at present residing at Glen Ellyn, Du Page county, Ill. Rear Admiral Rogers had a total sea service of eighteen years and ten months, and a shore duty of close on nineteen years. He was last on duty as commandant of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., and a record of his services was given in our issue of Feb. 14, 1914, page 750.

Col. William C. Buttler, Infantry, U.S.A., who will be retired on his own application, to take effect Sept. 14, 1914, after more than forty-two years' service, is an officer of wide experience. He has been granted leave to the date of his retirement. Colonel Buttler was born in New Jersey, Nov. 10, 1853, and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy and promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 3d Infantry, June 15, 1876. He remained with the 3d Infantry until March 5, 1901, when he was promoted major, 25th Infantry. He was transferred to the 22d Infantry in May, 1904, and to the 29th Infantry in August, 1906. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 9th Infantry, Oct. 6, 1906, and was transferred to the 22d Infantry in March, 1910. He was promoted colonel of Infantry in March, 1911, was assigned to the 4th Infantry in January, 1912, and was transferred to the 24th Infantry in November of the same year. Colonel Buttler's first duty after graduation was at Holly Springs, Miss., and after serving at several other posts in the South and being on duty suppressing railroad disturbances in Indiana and Pennsylvania from July 27 to Sept. 21, 1877, he was ordered on frontier duty at Helena, Mont. He also served at Forts Shaw, Benton, Ellis and Missoula, Mont., and was almost continuously on frontier duty in Montana to May, 1888, when he went to Fort Meade, Dakota, where he remained to Sept. 10, 1888, and was then detailed on recruiting service at David's Island. In October, 1890, he was again ordered on frontier duty, this time at Fort Meade, S.D., and took part in the winter campaign against the Sioux Indians, at Cheyenne river, S.D., from Oct. 22 until Feb. 1, 1891. Other service included college duty, mustering in of Volunteers in 1898, service at Fort Snelling and other posts. He left with his regiment for the Philippines in February, 1899, where he took part in various campaigns. He was in the Malolos campaign under General MacArthur, General Norton's northern expedition to Gapan, and served at various other places in the Philippines to August, 1902, when he returned to the United States and went on duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb. He was subsequently, among other duties, at Fort McDowell, and Angel Island, and rendered services during the earthquake and fire in San Francisco in 1906. He went to the Philippines again in December, 1906, and returned to the United States in 1907, and went on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. His last post of duty was at Manila, P.I.

Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 20th U.S. Inf., was retired from active service May 29, 1914, on account of disability incident to the Service. Lieut. Col. Charles H. Barth, Inf., unassigned, is promoted colonel May 30, vice Loughborough. Lieut. Col. Walter H. Chatfield, 27th Inf., was also nominated to be colonel from May 30.

First Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, 3d Cav., has been found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain, by reason of disability incident to the service, and has been retired as captain to date from April 26, 1914, the date he would have been promoted if found qualified. He was born in Virginia, June 15, 1875, and was a private in the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry from May until September, 1898, and next served as a second lieutenant in the 40th U.S. Volunteer Infantry from 1899 until 1901, when he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 7th U.S. Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, in 1903, and was assigned to the 3d Cavalry in 1912. He was last on duty at Brownsville, Texas. The retirement of Lieutenant Cartmell as a captain will promote 1st Lieut. Otto W. Rethorst, 9th Cav.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES.

The closing exercises of the Army Medical School, session of 1913-14, were held in Washington, D.C., June 1, 1914. There were seventeen graduates, four of whom were honor graduates. Col. Charles Richard, Med. Corps, U.S.A., commandant of the school, presided, and was assisted by the members of the faculty. The principal address was made by Dr. Henry C. Coe, of New York, who is a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army. Secretary Garrison, of the War Department, who was to have presented the diplomas to the graduates, was unable to be present by reason of pressing business at the War Department. That duty was performed for him by Brig. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army.

The honor graduates, all of the Medical Reserve Corps, were the following: 1st Lieuts. Charles L. Gandy (Hoff Memorial Medal), Alexander W. Williams (Sternberg Medal), Louis H. Bauer and Harry N. Kerns. The other graduates were: 1st Lieuts. John B. Anderson, Coleridge L. Beaven, Austin J. Canning, Walter P. Davenport, William G. Guthrie, Wilson C. von Kessler, Ralph M. Le Comte, John M. Pratt, John H. H. Scudder, Elde F. Thode, William W. Vaughan, Lanphear W. Webb, Jr., and Robert H. Wilds.

The program of exercises was as follows: Music by Engineer Band; address, Dr. Henry C. Coe, of New York, N.Y., First Lieut., Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A.; presentation of diplomas by Brig. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, U.S.A.; music; presentation of the Hoff Memorial Medal, Col. John Van R. Hoff, U.S.A., retired; presentation of the Sternberg Medal, Dr. Richard Slee, of Swiftwater, Pa., First Lieut., Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A.; music.

The faculty of the Army Medical School is made up as follows: Col. Charles Richard, commandant, professor of military surgery; Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, professor of medical department administration; Lieut. Col. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., professor of military medicine and tropical medicine; Major William J. L. Lyster, professor of military hygiene; Major Eugene R. Whitmore, professor of bacteriology, pathology and clinical diagnosis; Major Paul S. Halloran, professor of ophthalmology; Major Reuben B. Miller, adjutant, professor of sanitary chemistry; Capt. Edward M. Talbott, assistant professor of ophthalmology; Capt. Edward B. Vedder, assistant professor of bacteriology, pathology and clinical diagnosis; Capt. William A. Wickline, professor of sanitary tactics; Capt. Henry J. Nichols, assistant professor of bacteriology, pathology and clinical diagnosis; Capt. Arthur C. Christie, professor of radiology and

operative surgery. All the above belong to the Medical Corps of the Army.

The special professors are: Drs. Alexander C. Abbott, George W. Crile, William L. Rodman, Alfred Stengel and William A. White, all first lieutenants, Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A.

Instructors: Major Blanton Winship, J.A.G. Dept., U.S.A., instructor in military law; Capt. Edgar King, Med. Corps, U.S.A., instructor in psychiatry; and 1st Lieut. John W. Downer, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., instructor in equitation.

REUNION OF U.S.N.A. CLASS OF '68.

A number of members of the class of 1868, U.S. Naval Academy, and other special guests gathered in Washington, D.C., June 3, 1914, upon invitation of Col. Robert M. Thompson, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their entrance to the Naval Academy in 1864. It is almost unnecessary to say the reunion was a particularly enjoyable one. Among the guests were Rear Admirals James D. Adams, John A. Rodgers, Thomas H. Stevens, Franklin J. Drake, Perry Garst, Frederic Singer, John M. Hawley, Daniel D. V. Stuart, George P. Colvocoresses, Seaton Schroeder, Richard Wainwright, Gottfried Blocklinger, Thomas C. McLean and Royal R. Ingersoll, all retired; Comdrs. Charles A. Adams and Robert T. Jasper, retired, and Commodores W. H. Beehler and Richard G. Davenport, retired.

Other officers present who were on duty at the Academy with the class of '68 were Admiral George Dewey, Rear Admirals O. F. Stanton, T. O. Selfridge and George C. Remey, retired; Prof. W. Woolsey Johnson, retired; the Rev. George Williamson Smith, retired, Washington, who was chaplain at the Academy in 1868; Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, retired, representing the class of '66; Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, retired, representing the class of '67; Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, retired, representing the class of '69; Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, retired, representing the class of '70, and Mr. Stephen H. P. Pell, New York, Colonel Thompson's son-in-law.

The place cards were photographs of the members of the class of 1868—taken in their midshipman days. The name cards were copies of the anchors which fifty years ago embellished the flowing collars of the midshipmen. Within a circle which surmounted the hook were little paintings of some of the ships of the old Navy to which the guests had been attached in their days of active service. An illustrated booklet containing the roster and the history of the class and other data of general interest was an interesting souvenir, as was the highly embellished menu card with its various class "hits" and the program of old-time melodies played by a concealed orchestra.

The table was arranged to represent a summer sea. A miniature battleship built after the model of the Pennsylvania had blue waters curling about her bow, and after her, under full sail, a little copy of the old training ship Santee. About the two central ships, which were "dressed," were two smaller boats, each flying flags typical of their mission. Following the edge of the "shore" were masses of vari-colored flowers.

The annual meeting of the National Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, held in Philadelphia, Pa., on May 15 and 16, was described in our issue of May 23 by a correspondent present at the sessions, who referred to the resolution as to the national Administration's policy in the Mexican crisis tendered by Major Robert Lee Longstreet, of Washington, son of the Confederate general. Major Longstreet writes that as the resolution was presented at a closed session the reports of it at the time were not accurate. He says: "The facts, so far as they need to be made public in order to place this part of the proceedings in its proper light are these: A resolution was presented by me and read; a motion was at once made to table the resolution and without debate the motion was lost by a decisive vote. This action, so far as it goes, was the only action taken by the Commandery on the subject-matter referred to. The resolution then came up for consideration as to its passage or amendment, and the debate on same was almost entirely confined to the propriety of taking action on any kind of resolution which might be subject to a misconstruction of its import by the public, and which might further be misapplied by partisans in politics as having a political bearing not intended, and thus prove embarrassing to individual members of the organization whose object is to avoid any stand that would appear to be taking sides in a matter of public policy which may be brought to a political issue. The organization, like all of its class, is entirely non-partisan and patriotic, and what may be considered by some as a purely patriotic proposition may be by others construed as a partisan position. The line of demarcation is to some minds difficult to define. After a thorough consideration of this line of thought I deemed it best in order to relieve any possible future embarrassment to all parties, to withdraw the resolution referred to, which in no proper sense was an endorsement of any alleged public policy, and the matter was then dropped without debate as to any material provision of the resolution."

The Memorial Day exercises at Burlington, Vt., May 30, 1914, were of unusual interest because of the unveiling and dedication of the monument given the city of Burlington by Mr. Frank P. Wells, son of Major Gen. William Wells, U.S.V., in honor of his distinguished father and of the 1st Regiment, Vermont Cavalry. The memorial stands in Battery Park, itself an historic spot. Too much praise cannot be accorded the 2d U.S. Cavalry, Col. William J. Nicholson commanding, for their excellent appearance and the splendid condition of the horses added greatly to the parade, and brought forth much favorable comment. This was their first public appearance there since taking station at Fort Ethan Allen, and they certainly made a most creditable impression, for the officers and men rode like centaurs. They marched platoon front through the principal streets, and kept the lines perfectly.

Mr. Hudson Maxim writes: "In your issue of May 23 you referred editorially to an article in a recent issue of *The Independent*, wherein I was referred to as Hiram Maxim instead of Hudson Maxim, and the invention of my game of war attributed to Hiram Maxim instead of to me."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Marjorie Kendall Edson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Romanzo Edson, and Mr. Horatio H. Armstrong was solemnized at St. Thomas's Church, Washington, June 3, 1914, and was followed by a large reception at the residence of the bride's parents on Q street. Mrs. Herman Schull, wife of Major Schull, U.S.A., was matron of honor for her sister. Miss Emily Beatty, daughter of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., and Miss Ruth Anderson, daughter of Brig. Gen. H. R. Anderson, U.S.A., were among the bridesmaids. The bride is a niece of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Medorem Crawford, and has a great many friends in the Service, having made her debut in Manila when the guest of Major and Mrs. Schull.

The marriage of Ensign Nelson Worstall Hibbs, U.S.N., son of Mr. Frank W. Hibbs, of New London, Conn., to Miss Margery Peperill Wentworth, daughter of Med. Dir. Andrew R. Wentworth, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wentworth, took place at the home of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, N.Y., Friday evening, May 29, 1914.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Frances Edwards, of Vallejo, Cal., and Lieut. Roy Le C. Stover, U.S.N., now stationed at Guam. Mrs. Edwards will leave on the July transport for that island, where her marriage is to take place immediately upon her arrival. Lieutenant Stover was formerly attached to the Mare Island Navy Yard, but left for his present station a few months ago.

Mrs. S. N. Reed, of Toledo, Ohio, announces the engagement of her daughter, Edna Kathryn, to Mr. Mott C. Montgomery, of Los Angeles, Cal. Miss Reed will spend the summer with her sister and brother, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Smith, at Fort Ward, Wash.

At a dinner given by Lieut. William A. Ganoe, 25th U.S. Inf., at Schofield Barracks, H.I., May 15, announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Charlotte Reichmann and Lieut. Livingston Watrous, 25th U.S. Inf.

At a prettily appointed tea on Sunday, May 31, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weed North, of Providence, R.I., announced the engagement of their daughter, Mildred Brown North, to Mr. Edward Randolph Eberle, of New York, son of Capt. Edward W. Eberle, U.S.N., and Mrs. Eberle. Mr. Eberle was formerly of the class of 1911 at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Miss Ethel Cooper, of San Francisco, and Lieut. Thomas Sheldon Bridges, 6th U.S. Inf., were married in El Paso, Texas, May 27, 1914, at the residence of Lieut. and Mrs. Leon M. Logan, of the same regiment. Lieut. P. K. Johnson, 6th U.S. Inf., officiated as best man. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain John A. Randolph, 6th Inf., and was attended by only intimate friends and officers of the groom's regiment. The wedding was to have been on May 6 in San Francisco, but as the groom had to leave for El Paso about that time the marriage was postponed, the bride and her mother, Mrs. F. M. Cooper, of San Francisco, going to El Paso for the ceremony.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey, U.S.A., have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Helen Louise, and Mr. Percy Lawton Harley, which takes place Wednesday, June 17, 1914, at half-past twelve o'clock, at the home of the bride, 2123 Le Roy place, Washington, D.C. The bride and groom will be at home after Nov. 1 at the Harlequins, Redlands, Cal.

Mrs. Jennie May Eaton, widow of Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, U.S.N., was married at Washington June 3, 1914, to her first husband, D. Henry Ainsworth, from whom she was divorced eight years ago, just previous to her marriage to the late Rear Admiral. The ceremony was performed at the home of the Rev. L. Morgan Chambers.

Lieut. Curtis Nance, U.S.A., has applied for leave, to take effect after July 1, and if the War Department grants his request he will sail from Manila shortly after that date. His marriage with Miss Olive Wheeler will be celebrated soon after his arrival at San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaillard Stoney have issued invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Margaret Gaillard Stoney, and Lieut. Francis D. Pryor, U.S.N., to take place in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, San Francisco, Cal., June 17, 1914, at high noon. Miss Stoney will be attended by her cousin, Miss Florence Stoney, as maid of honor, and Lieutenant Pryor will have Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield, U.S.N., as best man. Lieut. and Mrs. Pryor will be at home after Oct. 1 at 3294 Jackson street.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Royal Byrd Bradford have announced the engagement of their daughter, Rose Mary, to Lieut. Clarence Alvin Richards, U.S.N. Miss Bradford has been very popular in Washington, where she has taken a prominent part in philanthropic work, having been secretary, treasurer and president of the Junior Republic. The marriage will take place at St. Margaret's Church, Washington, D.C., the latter part of June. Lieutenant Richards is now stationed on the U.S. receiving ship Franklin at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The wedding of Miss Ernestine Van Wyck Rhein, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Rhein, of 28 East Sixty-first street, New York city, and Lieut. John Strong Abbott, U.S.N., is to be celebrated on Tuesday afternoon, June 9, at four o'clock, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Lieutenant Abbott is the executive and navigating officer of the Dixie, which will arrive in New York a few days before the date set for his wedding.

Miss Mary Eleanor Dyson, elder daughter of Capt. Charles W. Dyson, U.S.N., was married at the home of her parents at Woodbury, N.J., June 2, 1914, to Mr. Walter H. Lovekin.

The wedding of Miss Elsa Neide Brooke, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Brooke, of Philadelphia, and Lieut. Walter Eldridge Pridgen, 1st U.S. Inf., took place at Old St. David's Church, Radnor, Pa., on May 21, 1914, in the presence of the family and intimate friends. The ceremony was performed by Dr. James A. Lamb, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. H. St. Clair Hathaway. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Major Horace Neide, of Philadelphia, and was attended by her cousin, Miss Rebecca Neide Steele, as maid of honor. Capt. Roger Powell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was best man, and the ushers were George A. Brooke, of Germantown; Paymr. James A. Bull, U.S.N., John Edward Schley, of Philadelphia, and W. M. Heister Jones. After the ceremony an informal reception was held on the lawn of the church. Lieut. and Mrs. Pridgen left for Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, where they will be at home after July 1.

RECENT DEATHS.

(Continued from page 1271.)

The remains of Capt. Richard P. Winslow, Coast Art., U.S.A., who died at Brownsville, Texas, May 20, 1914, as we noted in our issue of May 23, page 1210, were buried at Arlington Cemetery May 26, with the impressive rites of the Masonic Order. Full military honors were paid, the 47th Company, Coast Art. Corps, commanded by Capt. Walter K. Wilson, acting as the escort and the body being attended by many officers and their families, who knew and admired Captain Winslow, in addition to the official representatives of the Chief of the Coast Artillery Corps. Potomac Lodge No. 5, of Georgetown, D.C., conducted the service at the cemetery. A friend in writing of the late Captain says: "He was an honor graduate of the Coast Artillery School, class of 1912, and following graduation, was assigned to station at Jackson Barracks, La. His conscientious efforts to maintain, in that debilitating climate, the same standard of efficiency for which he was always markedly noted, led to over exertion and consequent worry, to which may be attributed his tragic death. This came as a sudden and grievous shock to his family and the many comrades and friends who held him dear. A month ago he was the same cordial, soldierly comrade he had always been. And yet, with an official and personal record beyond reproach, and from which a brilliant future might well be expected, a certain strangeness of action, indicating, in the light of later events, an unfortunate change in his mental condition, began to be noticeable in April last. He suddenly became obsessed with the idea that he was the object of persecution from his brother officers, that his friends had abandoned him, and that they were spying upon him in order to bring about his ruin. This totally groundless suspicion was more than his mind could bear, and suddenly, shortly after reveille on the morning of May 20 last, he took his own life. At the time of his death he commanded the 91st Company, Coast Art. Corps. All of his official and personal affairs were in entire order. Captain Winslow was married in 1902 to Miss Violet Phillips, of Natchitoches, La., who with one minor child, a daughter, survives him. He was the son of Mrs. S. P. Winslow, of Jackson, Miss., and left also, one sister, both living in that city. The men whom he commanded loved him and he left a host of friends and admirers. Officers of his corps came to Washington from as far as New York on the North to Hampton Roads on the South to pay a last tribute to an officer who never neglected a duty, and a man who never failed a friend."

Mr. Hiram Keyes, father of the wife of Capt. H. A. Hanigan, 22d U.S. Inf., died at Ramona, Cal., May 28, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. McBride, of the 4th Field Artillery, U.S.A., announce the death of their twin daughter, Katherine Foad McBride, aged ten months and eleven days, which occurred at the home of her grandfather, Mr. John C. Halbert, the father of Mrs. McBride, at Perry Hall, Md.

Mrs. R. P. Howell, mother of Major George P. Howell and Capt. Robert P. Howell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died at Asheville, N.C., May 28, 1914, in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

Lucy Falls Green, sister of Capt. M. N. Falls, 28th U.S. Inf., and of Mrs. Horace F. Spurgin, wife of Lieut. H. F. Spurgin, Coast Art. Corps, died at Washington, D.C., June 3, 1914.

Mrs. Almira Lewis Hagans, widow of Judge M. B. Hagans, of Cincinnati, Ohio, mother of Mrs. John T. Thompson, grandmother of Mrs. Lewis Rando and of Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1914.

Mr. John B. Turner, president of the John B. Turner Company, construction company, of St. Louis, was killed in an automobile accident in St. Louis on the morning of June 2, 1914. He was the son of the late Major Gen. John W. Turner, class of 1855, West Point; brother of Capt. G. S. Turner, now with the 5th Brigade at Vera Cruz, and brother of 1st Lieut. G. E. Turner, Coast Art. Corps. Mr. Turner, who was thirty-four years of age, was a promising young engineer, and graduated from Boston Tech. in 1902. He leaves a wife and two sons.

PERSONALS.

(Continued from page 1271.)

Mrs. G. Lloyd Magruder and Miss Pauline Magruder have taken an apartment at 150 West Eightieth street, New York city.

Capt. and Mrs. William Baird, U.S.A., have closed their apartment at The Westmoreland, Washington, D. C., and are now visiting at Fort Totten, N.Y.

The infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. Davis, U.S.A., was christened April 19, by Bishop Brent at Baguio, P.I. She was called Frances Ingalls.

Lieut. Col. A. E. Bradley, U.S.A., Mrs. Bradley and Miss Bradley left Governors Island June 2 to spend the summer at Hague-on-Lake-George, New York.

Dr. Raymond Kieb, superintendent of the Matteawan State Hospital, New York, and Mrs. Kieb were the week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Gillespie.

Col. and Mrs. Wood, Soldiers' Home, have as their guest Miss Jean Jervey, daughter of Major and Mrs. Jervey, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., Wheeling, W. Va.

Mrs. W. H. Moses has opened her cottage at Jamestown, R.I., for the summer and will have with her Mrs. Radford Moses and the latter's small son, Radford Moses, jr.

Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty (née Kilpatrick) and Miss Mercedes Rafferty, the wife and daughter of Col. W. C. Rafferty, U.S. Art., who are in Rome, have been presented to His Holiness by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Newton Lord Nichols has left Baltimore, where she has been spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. Joseph Vincent Kuhns, and has joined Lieutenant Nichols in Portsmouth, N.H., who has recently come north on the U.S.S. Montana.

Capt. W. F. Halsey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Halsey and their daughter, Mrs. Turnbull, will occupy a cottage at Cape May City, N.J., for the summer. Capt. and Mrs. Halsey will leave Washington June 6 and will be joined later by Mrs. Turnbull and her child.

Col. and Mrs. Shunk are the guests of Mr. Delos A. Chappelle at his beautiful country place, The Boulders, Riverside, Cal. Mr. Chappelle is a cousin of Mrs. Shunk's. Col. and Mrs. Shunk are en route to the Philippines, sailing June 5 from San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. Gilbert P. Cotton, U.S.A., retired, sailed on board the S.S. Celtic from New York on May 27 for Liverpool, England.

Mrs. Henry B. Price, wife of Commander Price, U.S. N., will sail for Europe on June 13 to spend several months in England.

Mrs. Medorem Crawford, wife of Brigadier General Crawford, U.S.A., underwent an operation for appendicitis in Washington last week and is said to be doing very well.

Mrs. Walter Turpin, wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Turpin, U.S.N., and her three children will leave Washington early in June for their summer home at Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. Silas Casey, widow of Rear Admiral Casey, and Miss Sophie Casey will spend June at Ocean City, N.J., going from there to the Warm Springs, Va., for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Frank C. Crosby, of Washington, will sail shortly for Europe to spend the summer with her son and daughter-in-law, Col. Spencer Cosby, Military Attaché at Paris, and Mrs. Cosby.

Mr. William M. Martin, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1907, who resides at Montgomery, Ala., has received the nomination for the office of attorney general at a primary election held by the Democratic Party on May 11. His vote was 76,815 and that of his opponent 38,692.

The Washington Post for May 30 publishes a picture of the Misses Marion and Elinor Abbott, the twin daughters of Col. Frederic V. Abbott, U.S.A. Mrs. Abbott and the Misses Abbott have been spending the spring season in Washington, where they have taken an active part in its gaieties.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry Rowan Lemly have closed their apartment at Stoneleigh Court and taken possession of their new home at 2112 Le Roy place, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Rowan Lemly, whose husband is with his regiment in Vera Cruz, will make her home with Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Lemly.

Capt. Arthur M. Whaley, Med. Corps, has reported for duty in the Surgeon General's office, where he will relieve Capt. Albert G. Love, Med. Corps, who was transferred to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, from which place he will sail about June 25. Captain Whaley will have charge of the sanitary division.

Major and Mrs. J. W. McAndrew are at the Hotel Astor, New York city. After attending the graduation exercises at West Point, they will return to Washington and take apartments at The Highlands until June 15, when they leave for Seattle, en route to the Major's new station, Fort William H. Seward, Alaska.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Mulliken registered at the Holland House in New York city, preparatory to sailing for Europe, June 4. Mr. and Mrs. Mulliken are among the prominent Americans who were obliged to leave Mexico, and made the trip across the desert of the north in a wagon. Mrs. Mulliken is well known in Army circles.

Mrs. Fred W. Boschen, formerly Miss Vida Gotthelf, of Denver, the wife of Lieutenant Boschen, 17th U.S. Inf., has arrived in Denver, Colo., for a visit with her mother, Mrs. F. M. Gotthelf. Mrs. Boschen journeyed from Eagle Pass, Texas, where her husband's regiment is on border patrol duty along the Rio Grande opposite Piedra Negros, Mexico.

Mrs. Robert Whitfield, wife of Capt. Robert Whitfield, U.S.A., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Butler, 812 Cumberland street, Little Rock, Ark. Captain Whitfield has joined his regiment, the 22d U.S. Infantry, at Texas City, Texas, after having completed the staff class course at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Mrs. Chandler, wife of Ensign William D. Chandler, U.S.N., is spending the summer with Ensign Chandler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Chandler, at Concord, N. H. Mrs. Chandler was hostess at a charming garden party at the suburban residence of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Richardson, near Washington, on May 29, prior to her departure for the summer.

Col. Selden Allen Day, U.S.A., has been quite ill for the past ten days, confined to his bed, in Washington, D.C. He was better June 2, but still unable to be out. Mrs. Day, who had been compelled to cancel all engagements during the past winter on account of her own ill health, is better, and they both hope to be able to leave for the mountains this month.

Mrs. Evan M. Johnson, jr., wife of Major Johnson, U.S. Inf., left Washington May 31 to attend the graduation of her daughters, the Misses Elizabeth and Cornelia Johnson, at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, N.Y. From New York they will go to Algonac, Mich., the summer home of Mrs. Johnson's mother, Mrs. George E. C. Seaman, where they will be joined later by Mrs. Johnson's son, Mr. Evan M. Johnson, 4th, who is now at the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa.

Miss Vera Kreger, daughter of Major and Mrs. E. A. Kreger, entertained at luncheon at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., June 1, the guests being Miss Dorothy Andrews, Evanston, Ill.; Miss Mary Bolton, Philadelphia; Miss Helen Griffith, Frostburg, Md.; Miss Margaret Howell, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Miss Bema Lyon, La Grange, Ill.; Miss Josephine Miller, Franklin, Pa.; and Miss Dorothy Neal, Syracuse, N.Y., all of whom were Miss Kreger's classmates in the class of 1913, National Cathedral School, Washington. Miss Andrews was the guest of Miss Kreger at the Dresden during commencement week at the National Cathedral School.

Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Burnett, U.S.A., who are now at Eagle Pass, Texas, Lieutenant Burnett being on border duty there with the 17th Infantry, entertained at a delightful barbecue and dance, the occasion being Mrs. Burnett's birthday, on the evening of May 27. All the officers and ladies of Camp Eagle Pass were invited and quite a number of people from town. A typical Mexican barbecue was served during the evening, and dancing was enjoyed in the open air pavilion until a late hour. There was an ample supply of both solid and liquid refreshments served all during the evening, and the 17th band furnished its liveliest and merriest tunes.

While competing in the races at Piping Rock, Long Island, N.Y., June 3, Capt. Charles K. Rockwell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., sustained a bad accident. His horse, Free and Easy, came a bad cropper just at the crest of the hill, throwing his rider so that he rolled over Captain Rockwell, broke one or more of his ribs, and possibly inflicted even more serious injuries of an internal character. The Captain was taken to the club house and from there to a hospital for treatment. His horse at the time of the accident was running in second place, well up with Cherry Malotte, which eventually won, and had an apparently good chance to get second honors at least.

Capt. and Mrs. Donald C. McDonald, of Fort Adams, R.I., were dinner hosts on May 28.

Capt. Guy Gaunt has reported at Washington for duty as Military Attaché of the British Embassy.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Arthur H. Rice, jr., U.S.N., at Portsmouth, N.H., May 22, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Behr announce the arrival of a daughter, Adele Maria, born June 3, 1914, at Gloucester, Mass.

Miss Katharine Godfrey Symmonds is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Robert Alexander, at Annapolis for June week.

A son, Ellis Hole McDowell, was born to the wife of Lieut. C. S. McDowell, U.S.N., at Brooklyn, N.Y., May 29, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. William Paulding were hosts at a delightful dance at Elks Hall, Middletown, Conn., on May 26.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Lemly have recently moved into their new residence at 2112 Le Roy place, Washington, D.C.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn were hosts at a dinner, followed by a theater party in Washington on June 1.

Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Wainwright are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter in Washington, D.C., on May 30.

Miss Mahan, daughter of Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., is the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Cabel in Newport, R.I.

Prof. Felix Frankfurter, legal advisor of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in the War Department, has resigned to accept a professorship in the Harvard Law School.

Major Weston P. Chamberlain, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Chamberlain, of Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., are staying at the Muenchinger King Cottage, Newport, R.I.

Rear Admiral Francis H. Delano, U.S.N., Col. Francis L. Town, U.S.A., and Dr. J. S. Taylor, U.S.N., were among the arrivals at the Grand Hotel, New York city, this week.

Col. William Lassiter, U.S.A., who was taken sick at Vera Cruz, is now in the hospital at Fort Monroe. He is reported as being on the road to early recovery from his illness.

Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske and Miss Caroline Fiske, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Fiske, U.S.N., returned to Washington, D.C., last week from visits in New York and Washington, Pa.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richard Davenport closed their Eighteenth street residence in Washington on June 4 and left for their summer home at McMahan Island, near Bath, Me.

Mrs. Augustine Derby, of Rye, N.Y., is visiting her mother, Mrs. George A. Converse, widow of the late Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., at her apartment at the Oakland, Washington.

Mrs. Ira Austin Smith, wife of Lieutenant Smith, of Columbus Barracks, and her mother, Mrs. Doyle, are spending a few weeks in Washington, en route to Lake Mackinac for the summer.

Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, U.S.A., president of the War College, and Mrs. Macomb will remain at their New Hampshire avenue residence in Washington, D.C., until late in the summer.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., Chief of Ordnance, who has been confined to his home at Washington with illness, is reported as being very much improved, although he will not be at his office for some time.

The Rev. and Mrs. Edward Johnson, of Brunswick, Me., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on June 1. The child is a granddaughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Royal B. Bradford, of Washington, D.C.

A court-martial May 29 sentenced Vice Admiral Wa Matsumoto, of the Japanese navy, to three years' imprisonment on charges of accepting bribes in connection with naval contracts. Captain Sawasaki was condemned to a year's imprisonment, but Commander Suzuki was acquitted.

Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, was "at home" informally at the marine barracks, D.C., June 1, as she has been on every Monday during the spring season. Tea was served on the veranda and a section of the marine band played on the lawn.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover and the Misses Clover are at their New Hampshire avenue residence in Washington for a brief stay before their departure for their summer home in California. They have just returned to this country after a year spent in European travel.

Mrs. Junius Wilson MacMurray, widow of Captain MacMurray, U.S.A., and Miss Ethel MacMurray closed their Massachusetts avenue residence in Washington this week and started for China, where they will visit Mr. John Van Antwerp MacMurray, who is attached to the American Legation in Peking, going later to the Western Hills, where the Legation is established during the summer season.

Asst. Surg. Arthur Camp Stanley, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Stanley, of Washington, sailed on May 30 for Europe, where they will go immediately to Madrid to attend the wedding of Mrs. Stanley's cousin, Miss Belle Willard, daughter of the American Ambassador and Mrs. Willard, and Mr. Kermit Roosevelt on June 11. Mrs. Stanley is the daughter of Med. Dir. and Mrs. John C. Boyd, U.S.N.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, 14th U.S. Cav., on duty at Fort Clark, Texas, delivered the address at the exercises of the graduating class of the High School at Brackettville, Texas, May 22. The Brackett News-Mail in referring to the Chaplain's remarks, said: "Brackett's friend and everybody's friend, good old Chaplain Bateman, delivered the class address in his usual happy manner addressing each pupil in turn and presented each of them with a diploma. Chaplain Bateman is one of the most eloquent speakers it has been our good fortune to hear, and he won the hearts of the graduates by the kindly manner in which he addressed them."

The Commandant of Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett were hosts at a dinner-dance at the marine barracks, D.C., on June 2. The flower-laden dinner table was placed on the back veranda where covers were laid for twenty-four. Additional guests came in for the dancing. Among the guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Needham S. Jones, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas Washington, Prof. and Mrs. Stimson Brown, Mrs. John Gibbons, Mrs. William Strother Smith, Miss Caroline Nash, Major Theodore Low, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Dinger, U.S.N., Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., Lieut. John J. London, U.S.N., and Lieut. Fred H. Poteet, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. H. Madison.

Gen. and Mrs. John R. Brooke have arrived at the Maplewood in Pittsfield, Mass., for the season.

Dr. and Mrs. S. Jay Turnbull, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Helen Denham, on June 4, 1914, at the Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. David Du Bose Gaillard has joined her son, Mr. David St. Pierre Gaillard, in Chicago. They have taken an apartment at 1101 Davis street, Evanston, Ill., for the summer.

Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Military Attaché of the American Embassy, London, was elected a Fellow of the Physical Society of London May 8, as a recognition of his researches in physics.

Continuation of the Naval Academy letter, noted on page 1272 as continued on this page, will be found on page 1286.

DEFENSE OF THE CANAL ZONE.

It is the belief of Capt. J. C. McArthur, of the 10th U.S. Infantry, which has been stationed in the Canal Zone, that "the mobile garrison of the Zone should be thoroughly familiar with the intimate topography of the country contiguous to the canal and that it should be carefully trained in every phase of jungle warfare." The Infantry garrison has been doing very important topographical work in the Zone for a year. About 300 square miles have been mapped, and probably as much again will be mapped the coming year. In addition careful studies have been made of probable landing places on both coasts, with personal reconnaissances of streams and coast country generally for some twenty-five miles on both sides of the entrance. Special attention is being paid to the minutiae of jungle work. The very first difficulty encountered is properly to guard the flanks of a column advancing over the typical narrow trail. Experiment has proved that half a mile an hour is good progress for a man equipped with a sharp bolo to make through average jungle. This eliminates the use of ordinary flankers, as the column would be unduly delayed. When conditions require advancing through the jungle on an extended front, the formation of squad columns has been found the best. Two men armed with bolos are in the lead, and they pass their rifles to other members of the squad to permit of their freer movement. The corporal should follow them to direct their progress by compass and to keep contact with adjoining squads by whistle signals. The leading man cuts a passable trail, which the following man widens slightly to permit more rapid progress, and he may blaze trees for future use of the trail if so desired. When a deployment is to be made the bolo men make an abrupt turn toward the base squad, the remaining files of the squad following as before until contact between columns is obtained when all face the front. The success of deployment in those circumstances depends greatly upon the care exercised by the squad leaders in keeping abreast of the base squad at all times. The top of a hill is the best place for a jungle camp. The brush cut in clearing is made into an entanglement surrounding the camp.

The establishment of outposts presents so many divergences from the normal as to justify considerable training. This training may well be confined to the company or battalion, since a general outpost line for larger units could not well be maintained in very thick country. The chief and ever present difficulty in all jungle work is the inability to see and to control the men of a command. This greatly emphasizes the importance of carefully training the non-commissioned officers and especially the squad leaders. One of the early plans advanced to compel an enemy to disclose his intentions in the Zone was to clear a fifty-foot swath or trocha entirely across the Isthmus on both sides of, parallel to, and about two miles from the canal. Investigation showed that the rugged nature of the country would require a post about every hundred yards to cover properly every part of the trocha, or about 5,000 men to furnish one relief, while it would be difficult, if not impossible, to prevent an aggressive enemy from crossing the trocha at night. While the U.S. Army has had considerable experience in jungle fighting in the last dozen years in the Philippines, still the contention there has always been with an inferior enemy. In the defense of the canal there will be the meeting of equals in training, arms and morale; hence a certain complication of the problem. It will not be a mere matter of finding them and rushing them off their feet, no matter what the disparity of their numbers. "Instead," writes Captain McArthur in the Infantry Journal, "it will require the most careful instruction, the most complete control, the most exact knowledge of local topography, and the fullest possible utilization of all local advantages."

WAR-BREEDING CHARACTER OF TREATIES.

In speaking of the treaty between the United States and Colombia the Review of Reviews makes this wise observation: "This treaty also grants to Colombia certain rights to use the canal, free of tolls, in perpetuity. No such right ought to be granted to any country unless granted to all countries. We are not assuring peace by all this process of making treaties, but on the contrary we endanger peace in every direction when we make unwise use of the treaty-making power." This wise remark should be a warning to those over-zealous souls who believe that the path to world peace is paved with paper treaties. Perpetuity is a long long time, too long for shifting and vacillating human nature. That which justice may seem to demand in this generation may appear to be the acme of injustice in another generation. Treaties that fail to take into account that weakness in mankind only open the door to controversy, dispute, and war.

"We ought to be," warned against putting perpetuity clauses into treaties," continues the Review of Reviews. "The Clayton-Bulwer treaty of sixty years ago was negotiated hastily, in order to comply with certain temporary conditions which have long since passed away. Yet because the perpetuity idea as a matter of form was put into that treaty, it has survived to play unexpected tricks upon posterity. That treaty should have contained a simple proviso to the effect that unless the canal project to which it referred were entered upon within five years, and prosecuted to a successful conclusion, the treaty would lapse."

It is customary for the thoughtless to welcome the news of the signing by the United States of another treaty with a nation as another step toward peace,

when, as the Review points out, it may be only more food thrown to the dogs of war. This treaty with Colombia which is one of the latest of Secretary Bryan's attempts to substitute his idealism for practical diplomacy has had the effect to arouse a storm of protest in this country because it tends to put the United States in the position of a servile buyer of honor and reputation for twenty-five millions and a repudiator of a former President. With such a feeling opposed to the ratification of the treaty, it is quite easy to imagine that another generation would find this agreement of little restraining power in the event of friction between this country and Colombia. The wisest diplomacy, the most astute statesmanship is not that which seeks to go far ahead of the times, but that which harmonizes with the existing political judgments of the people. It is no harder perhaps to make a horse drink after leading him to water than to make people honor an agreement which is opposed to the prevailing sentiment of the mass of citizenship. It is one thing to get a treaty signed; it is quite another to produce a lasting observance of it.

WORTHLESSNESS OF EXHIBITION FLYING.

One can not but view with regret the development of "circus" flying that has followed the "looping of the loop" feats of Pegoud, the Frenchman, who introduced that form of somersaulting in the air. One after another the more ambitious fliers have sought to outdo the Frenchman until the world seems to be threatened with an epidemic of upside-down flying. Summer resorts are advertising hair-raising exploits by famous upside-downers as part of their summer bills of entertainment. In the early days of aviation about the most hazardous feat was the spiral dip, and this was said to have been the cause of death of a number of the most daring of the air pilots. For some months before Pegoud shocked the jaded nerves of the public by his lofty tumbling, aviation had seemed to be on a plane of sensible and non-sensational progress. Dare-devil antics had largely disappeared from the exhibitions of fliers, and indeed exhibitions for mere gate receipts had grown infrequent on account of the safe and sane policy of the aviators. Thus far the aviators of the Services have been singularly free from the weakness of indulging in performances that have only the gratifying of a morbid public taste for personal danger as an excuse. It is quite true that turning the machine over in the air opened up a new field of possibilities in aeroplane control, but what every true student of aviation must deplore is that that new idea has manifestly been seized upon for circus thrills just as in the first years of flying the spiral dip was the basis of much hippodroming work about the country. From the very first those in charge of aviation both in the Army and the Navy have steadfastly set their faces against such forms of sensationalism as many civilian fliers seem to wish to cultivate, and although the death rate among military aviators has not been small in proportion to the number of fliers, it can be confidently asserted that these men gave up their lives in legitimate efforts to advance the science of flying and not for the purpose of catering to a vitiated public taste. One of these exhibition fliers is under contract to receive \$6,000 a day to do his breath-stopping feats. Of course, to oust him from popular favor other fliers will have to do still more daring tricks until a general slaughter of the foolhardy will put an end to the craze.

At a hearing before the Military Affairs Committee of the House Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, U.S.A., explained the distinction between the overland flier who alone would be of use in the Army and the purely exhibition flier. He said that there were not ten men in the country out of the 247 licensed pilots who could make a flight of 200 miles overland. They have not had the experience. They have grown up as exhibition fliers and some of them have made wonderful records, but he did not hesitate to say that there is not one of them that would be of any value to a military commander with his machine. In the Connecticut maneuvers an aviator who was considered as a wonderful flier volunteered his services. He received the same problems that were given to the military aviators and was asked to submit his report as they did. After his ascent he went to Colonel Reber and said: "I went up all right and I saw something, but I have not the faintest idea what it was. I do not know the difference between a wagon and a tent when I get up at that height." In other words, he had not the training necessary to give him the proper military foundation. Lieut. Thomas De W. Milling, U.S.A., himself an aviator of experience, before the same committee also testified that civilian aviators can do no military work. They cannot read a map and half of them, if attempting cross-country flights, will get lost. Finding one's way through the air cross-country is one-half the game. "Our experience with them proved that these men were absolutely useless," was the decidedly frank estimate placed upon their value by Lieutenant Milling. Yet it is such men who have sought to give the impression that they would be able to render valuable aviatorial aid to the Government in the event of war. Aeronautics of May 15 while deprecating the conspicuousness of make-believe military aviators holds that bona fide civilian aviation corps should be encouraged and actual experience with troops in war games be arranged. Congress, it thinks, might be "induced to furnish money enough for the expense of a two-weeks' training camp in connection with Regular Army or National Guard maneuvers."

DISEASE AND CASUALTIES IN WAR.

Marfa, Texas, May 27, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Will you kindly allow me space for the correction of some slight errors in your paragraphs (issue of May 23) on my essay, "Disease and Battle Casualties in War"? You say I ascribe the defeat of Napoleon at Leipsic and Waterloo to neglect of sanitation, and then go on to cast doubt on such a conclusion. I doubt it myself. Many things enter into the success or failure of a campaign, and sanitation is but one of them. Now, I never even mentioned Waterloo, and with reason. Every schoolboy knows that Napoleon crossed the Sambre on June 15 and the fatal battle was fought on the 18th. There was no time for sanitation or lack of sanitation to have any effect.

As to the campaign of 1813, it was decided by the battle of Leipsic. I said, "After Leipsic it was disease that dissipated the army," etc. I in no place argued that lack of sanitation accomplished the downfall of Napoleon. But it may be justly claimed that it was a factor in that event. The Leipsic campaign was skillfully waged by him, and he was only beaten at last by vastly

superior forces. Now, it may be logically argued that but for the tremendous losses from typhus and dysentery in Russia and Germany his army had been larger and his chances of success decidedly better. Similarly in that most brilliant campaign of France, in 1814, and here no diminution of his powers are apparent; could he have had the tens of thousands who perished in Germany, both before and after Leipsic, the outcome might have been different. He was beaten here, and he was never beaten otherwise, by superior numbers. It was his own receipt for victory. But his heavy battalions had been reduced to skeletons filled with conscripts, and by disease still more than by bullets.

Again, in Spain, disease did not cause the loss of the Peninsula; but it was again an important factor. At the time of the battle of Talavera twenty-two per cent. of the French army was in hospital. Can anyone doubt that this fact had an important bearing on the outcome? Does an army of 100,000 men not have a distinct advantage over an army of 78,000 men? It is five divisions against four. And at Sebastopol, when one-half the British army was sick in hospital, did not that delay the final success? No one claims that it was the decisive factor, but it was an important factor, and might have easily been decisive had not the sanitary condition of the army been corrected.

These separate points are of no great importance, but I wish to correct the idea that I have held up sanitation as the only thing in war. Such a claim is absurd, and would weaken my general argument. Sanitation is an important, a very important thing, but, after all, wars are generally decided on the field of battle. I have attempted to give only facts, and draw from the facts only logical and just conclusions, such as will appeal to reasonable men as being, not forced, but necessary and true. I regret that my argument has not been made clear to all. The sum and substance of it is this: In the armies of one and two hundred years ago lack of sanitary knowledge caused an annual disease death rate of ten, twenty and even forty per cent.; armies were markedly weakened and campaigns sometimes lost thereby. The application of sanitary science by the medical departments of armies has gradually reduced this death rate until it is to-day less than that by bullets. Disease does not now cause the loss of campaigns, and will in future have no important effect on them. The general of to-day may rest assured that his men will not be wasted by disease; that his whole force may be put into battle; and that, if men are lost, it is the inevitable price of victory.

LOUIS C. DUNCAN, Capt., Med. Corps.

While it is true that Waterloo was not mentioned, the inference that it was included in the essayist's conclusions was almost inevitable from his assertion on page 163 of his paper that "the utter ruin of the army [Napoleon's at Leipsic] was the legitimate fruit of sanitary indifference and neglect of the sick and wounded." The battle of Leipsic was fought Oct. 16, 18 and 19, 1813. Napoleon abdicated June 11, 1814, returned to France March 1, 1815, and the battle of Waterloo was decided June 18, 1815. If Bonaparte's army was utterly ruined in the fall of 1813, as Captain Duncan says it was, a legitimate conclusion is that it had not been restored from its condition of ruin by June, 1815. That the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo was largely due to his being forced to fight without the veterans of his other campaign, who had been lost in the Moscow and Leipsic campaigns, few, if any, historians have denied.

A SONG AT VERA CRUZ.

At Vera Cruz, writes a correspondent of the New York Sun there, despite memories of the effects of undue levity at a Carabao banquet there have begun to appear rhymes "which express in crude and perhaps brutally unsympathetic fashion something of the Service man's ideas of Washington and the situation into which he has been thrown by the Administration. The latest is a revision of a famous Navy song, dedicated to the armored cruiser squadron which constitutes the better part of the Pacific fleet. It has appeared anonymously. Solemn hints are, of course, given that it was written by a civilian. There was no concealment of the laughter which its publication in the transplanted Mexican Herald brought forth on every ship in the harbor, in every Army camp and at every table in the plaza cafés of Vera Cruz. It is dedicated to the Special Service Squadron, of which Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow on the New York is the commander." Here it is:

Eagle, New York and Michigan,
The finest ships that ever ran;
Always ready to every man,
The Special Service Squadron.

We're lyin' here in Mexico,
Ready every minute to go
To Tuxpam or to Tampico,
The Special Service Squadron.

They say that mediation's fine,
To hell with wastin' valuable time!
Just put us on the firing line,
The Special Service Squadron.

Josephus Daniels is a goose,
If he thinks he can induce
Fighters to drink his damn grape juice.
The Special Service Squadron.

We're ready to tweak old Huerta's nose,
Or tread on Carranza's twisted toes,
And trim up Villa's gang of 'boes,
The Special Service Squadron.

For we're the boys that pace the decks,
And when we land to fight the Mex.
God only knows what will come next,
The Special Service Squadron.

"Recalling the Carabao incident," adds this correspondent, "there is every expectation that if this song should happen to reach Washington's notice the chief criticism of it will be that it contains much which might offend the sensibilities of the Mexican people, with whom the United States has no quarrel, although the references to Huerta are believed to be assured of official sanction."

Hanson Cleveland Cox, U.S. Deputy Consul General at Paris, has found the graves of several American sailors who were buried at Cherbourg after the naval engagement in 1864 between the Confederate steamer Alabama and the United States corvette Kearsarge. The graves, as well as those of several American veterans who are buried at Versailles and Saint Germain-en-Laye were to be decorated with flags and flowers on Memorial Day.

In describing the visit of the U.S.S. Portsmouth to the west coast of Africa in 1870, Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., in the New York Evening Post says he once saw a map of Africa drawn in Amsterdam early in the seventeenth century in which the location of the Congo River and other places still considered geographical mysteries as far along as the nineteenth century were clearly given. The reason why the sixteenth century appeared to be ahead of its sister three hundred years later was that up to the time that the whites began the practice of kidnapping the African blacks for slaves the white Europeans had been welcomed throughout Africa. It was not until the white men took advantage of the helplessness of the negroes that the latter turned into implacable enemies, and kept the foreigners out. Gradually the knowledge gained faded away, until it had to be reacquired with great toil and danger by Livingstone, Stanley, Speke and others. Admiral Goodrich also tells of the suicide of an old female monkey which had been bought at St. Paul de Loando. The monkey grieved from day to day, evidently for her children or grandchildren left behind, and one bright morning she displayed unusual activity. She climbed up on the hammock nettings and walked slowly along to the fore rigging, where she sat for a long while apparently buried in thought. Then she slipped down over the side to the forechains for another pause. Finally she went out on the slender lower stun-sail boom to its end to squat in peace some forty feet from the ship's side, looking now and then at the sky overhead or at the blue water rushing past ten feet below her; but she impressed those who gathered to watch her proceedings as wholly absorbed in her own musings. "At last she rose on her hind feet, gave one sweeping glance around her, and calmly threw herself into the sea—as clear a case of suicide as can be conceived. We should have to have and rescued the old lady—by this time she had quite won our affection—but a black fin darted at once toward her, there was a slight flurry, a red stain on the surface of the ocean * * *." Leaving Ascension Island the ship had increased its tonnage by several thousand pounds owing to the gift of three enormous sea turtles, each weighing from eight to nine hundred pounds, a recollection that may afford a hint to officers of to-day's warships when they are cruising in that vicinity and desire to vary the mess with some of Ascension's toothsome products.

Lieut. William R. Pope, Cav., U.S.A., on May 14, lectured to the members of the Elks Lodge on the "Military Policy of the United States," and on May 29 gave the same talk to the Sons of Veterans. Both organizations in Syracuse, N.Y. The more our officers get before the general public the facts of our military unpreparedness, the better it will be for the Army and the country. Capt. H. D. Wise and Capt. Paul B. Malone, U.S.A., are also among the officers who have been speaking some plain truths on our military policy.

The New York Times of June 5 tells a story of one John R. Halsey, "a graduate of West Point," who married a servant in his father's family, and, "under the name of Henry Clayton, worked as a longshoreman nearly all his life." We regret to spoil so interesting a romance, but as a matter of fact no man of the name of Halsey was ever graduated from the U.S. Military Academy.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, C.Z., May 25, 1914.

In addition to the regular concerts on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week, the 10th Infantry band has begun a series of sacred concerts from eight o'clock to nine o'clock each Sunday morning. Capt. and Mrs. Coleman had dinner Monday for Major L. S. Upton and Lieut. J. H. Stutesman. Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers spent Tuesday at Panama City and the bathing beach at Bella Vista.

Captain Hasbrouck, C.A.C., has returned to duty at Corozal, from the Ancon Hospital. He had a severe attack of blood poisoning, and it was thought, for a time, that it would be necessary to amputate one of his arms. Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Sibert for auction bridge on Monday.

The final test of the control board and lock equipment at the Gatun Locks was made on May 11. By means of this control board all steps of lockage are governed from the control tower. There is, also, in this tower, a second board which shows the amount of water and the condition and position of the gates in any lock at any time during the operation. The position of the boat in the lock is also shown. During the lockage on Monday a floating crane boat and a tug were passed from sea-level to the Gatun Lake in one hour and twelve minutes. The motive power was furnished by the crane boat. On Tuesday another lockage was made, this time using the electric towing locomotives. The time required for this lockage through the three flights of locks from sea-level to the Gatun Lake was only one hour and six minutes. The entire system was found to be one of great effectiveness.

Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn for auction bridge Tuesday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings on Wednesday entertained Miss Comber, of Ancon, and Lieutenant Hohl at dinner. Mr. W. J. Price, American Minister to Panama; Miss Bliss and Major Helfert, of Ancon, and Colonel Blauvelt, 10th Inf., were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gray on Wednesday. The guests going to the hop room for an informal dance. Others dancing were Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Stokes, Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, Capt. and Mrs. Tebbetts, Lieut. and Mrs. Reed, Lieut. and Miss Beuret, Miss Comber, Miss Wilbur, Lieutenants Fitzmaurice, Patch, Hohl and Gruber, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn and Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers.

Three barges, loaded with sugar from one of the American-Hawaiian Company's boats, left Balboa, at the Pacific entrance to the canal, on Monday for Cristobal. Although there is, at present, a thirty foot channel through Culebra Slide, with a minimum width of 140 feet, it was thought advisable to transfer cargo by barge rather than pass any vessel through the canal at present. This, the first commercial cargo through the canal, reached Cristobal on Tuesday. Also, on Tuesday, a tug, with three barges for this service, left Cristobal at six o'clock in the morning and arrived at Balboa in a little over twelve hours. This was the first direct passage of any vessels from ocean to ocean by way of the canal.

Mrs. Kennedy and Lieutenant White were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn for auction bridge on Wednesday.

The new dipper dredge, Paraiso, sister ship of the Gamboa, already in service in Culebra Cut, arrived from the States on Friday. These dredges have each a dipper with a capacity of fifteen cubic yards and are able to work to a depth of fifty feet.

Mrs. and Miss Wilbur on Thursday gave an auction bridge party for Mesdames Cocheu, Stokes, Ingram, Eskridge, Rogers, Jones, Reed, Gray and Sibert and Miss Birmingham. Prizes were given to Mesdames Ingram and Reed. Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy for luncheon on Thursday. Mrs. Kennedy was dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn joined the party for music and auction bridge.

Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau were guests for auction bridge of

Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers on Thursday. On Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers entertained at auction bridge for Capt. and Mrs. Collins, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau, Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz, Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart and Lieut. and Mrs. Cron. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Collins, Captain Pariseau and Lieutenant Cron.

Major Upton and Captain Taylor were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge for dinner on Friday. On Saturday Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Whitworth, Miss Beuret and Lieut. and Mrs. Gray enjoyed surf bathing at Bella Vista.

Those from Camp Otis attending the hop at the Tivoli Hotel on Saturday were Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, Major Upton and Lieutenants Stutesman, Kutz, Wilbur and Gruber. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge and Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings attended the cabaret show at the Hotel Central in Panama City Saturday evening. Lieutenant Cummings has been appointed post engineer officer and battalion adjutant of the 2d Battalion, 10th Infantry, vice Lieutenant Hohl, transferred to the 16th Infantry. Lieutenant Hohl sailed on Thursday for the States, to join the 16th Infantry at El Paso, Texas.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., June 2, 1914.

Mrs. Barroll, accompanied by Miss Shepard, spent the week-end at West Point. On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Borton gave a pretty dinner party for Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Holbrook, of Red Bank, N.J., Major and Mrs. Young, Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Bown and Colonel Dickson. Mrs. Borton is attending a luncheon to-day at Princeton, given by Mrs. William Libby. Capt. and Mrs. Crawford complimented Major and Mrs. Shepard, Major and Mrs. Young and Lieut. and Mrs. Borton at an elaborate dinner on Friday. Mrs. Bunker, mother of Captain Bunker, has been visiting the family here.

Major and Mrs. Rand were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Waddell at a dinner given at Forest Hills Inn, L.I., Friday. Mrs. Higgins, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Young, left Monday for her home in Oakland, Cal. Mrs. Young, mother of Major Young, has also returned to her home. The Misses Walter left this week for their home in Westchester, Pa. Mr. Miller Reese Hutchison, M.E., gives a lecture to-night, at the Ordnance, on "Storage Batteries." General Evans and his staff, from Governors Island, spent Monday in the post. Mrs. Evans took this occasion to spend the day here with friends.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.

Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Breckinridge.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A.

S.O., JUNE 4, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Second Lieut. Clarence L. Gilbert, C.A.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment.

Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, C.A.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate June 2, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. Laurence C. Brown, C.A.C., to be major from May 27, 1914, vice Major Edward J. Timberlake, detailed in the Q.M. Corps on that date.

First Lieut. Walter Singles, C.A.C., to be captain from May 27, 1914, vice Capt. Laurence C. Brown, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward L. Dyer, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from May 27, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Walter Singles, promoted.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants with rank from May 29, 1914: George S. Bangert, N.J.; Arthur W. C. Bergfeld, Texas; Joseph B. Bissell, N.Y.; Swithin Chandler, Pa.; Leo Eloesser, Cal.; Eric Franklin Fisher, Ill.; Leonard D. Frescoln, Pa.; Oscar A. Hansen, Ill.; John E. Hewitt, Kas.; Allen J. Jervoy, S.C.; Homer H. Lewis, Pa.; William H. McLain, W. Va.; Robert D. Maddox, Ohio; Irwin B. March, Cal.; Harry S. Mustard, S.C.; John H. W. Rhein, Pa.; Michael J. Sheahan, Conn.; William A. Smith, S.C.; James E. Stowers, Md., and Julius F. Zenneck, N.J.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 2, 1914.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

The following assistant surgeons in the Navy to be passed assistant surgeons: James G. Omelvena, Jasper V. Howard, Lester L. Pratt and Clarence C. Kress.

Eueidas K. Scott to be an assistant surgeon in M.R.C.

Richard C. Reed to be an assistant paymaster.

Asst. Naval Constr. Paul H. Frets to be a naval constructor.

John J. Brady to be a chaplain.

G.O. 26, APRIL 7, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I. Relates to spare parts of the U.S. rifle, model of 1903, and model of 1905.

II. G.O. 162, War Dept., 1911, is rescinded.

DETACHED SERVICE LAW.

G.O. 37, MAY 21, 1914, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes an extract from "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915," approved April 27, 1914, relating to detached service, published in our issue of April 25, page 1067, and announces the following instructions in connection therewith.

Strict observance of the foregoing statutory rule is enjoined upon all officers who exercise the power to detach a colonel, lieutenant colonel, or major from duty with an organization of the line branch in which he is commissioned, or who have authority to order the return of any such officer to duty with an organization.

Bureau chiefs, commanding officers, and other officers under whose direction, command, or supervision colonels, lieutenant colonels or majors commissioned in the line of the Army may be serving or may hereafter serve detached from duty with an organization of that branch of the Army in which commissioned, and who are without authority to order the return of such colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors to duty with an organization, will cause timely notice of the date upon which each officer should be so returned to be given to the proper authority having power to issue the necessary orders to insure compliance with the statute quoted above.

The Adjutant General of the Army, as soon as practicable, will furnish directly to each colonel, lieutenant colonel and major of the line of the Army a statement showing in detail the record of the officer for the six years beginning Sept. 1, 1908, as shown by the records on file in the War Department, including all time during which he has not been actually present for duty with an organization or command as specified in the foregoing provision of law, and the reason for his not being so present. This record will be carefully preserved by the officer who will make such subsequent entries as may be necessary to keep the record posted to date.

Each officer will keep himself informed as to his status, and as the date approaches when he must return to duty with an organization or command he will bring the matter to the attention of his next superior officer, who, in turn, will see that timely notice of the matter is given to the authority competent to issue the necessary orders.

Whenever the officer passes from duty with an organization or command where his record of service is kept, the correctness of the record herein mentioned will be attested by the proper authority.

Each colonel, lieutenant colonel and major of the line of the Army will forward at once to the Adjutant General of the Army, through proper channels, on blank forms which will be furnished for this purpose, a statement showing all absences from his organization or command since Sept. 1, 1908. Each officer will forward on Dec. 31 of each year to the

Adjutant General of the Army, on blank forms which will be furnished for the purpose, a statement showing all absences during the year from duty with his organization or command. In the event that there are no absences a statement to that effect will be furnished.

ADMISSIONS TO THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

G.O. 88, MAY 22, 1914, WAR DEPT.

G.O. 3, War Dept., 1914, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

A candidate for admission to the U.S. Military Academy from a state, district, or territory may be excused by the Academic Board from the mental examination for admission upon one of the following conditions:

1. That he present a properly attested certificate that he is a regularly enrolled student in good standing without condition in any university, college, or technological school accredited by the U.S. Military Academy, provided that the entrance requirements for the course he is pursuing in such institution require proficiency in subjects amounting to fourteen units of the College Entrance Examination Board, which must include mathematics A¹ (algebra to quadratics), A² (algebra, quadratics and beyond), and C (plane geometry); English A (reading and practice) and B (study and practice), as outlined by the College Entrance Examination Board. A certificate indicating enrollment at an irregular time or for the specific purpose of obtaining such certificate will not be accepted.

2. That he present a properly attested certificate of graduation from a preparatory school or public high school which is on the accredited list of one of the institutions referred to in Par. 1 of this order, provided that he is thus certified to have established proficiency in subjects amounting to fourteen units of the College Entrance Examination Board, which must include mathematics A¹, A², and C, and English A and B, as outlined by the College Entrance Examination Board. A certificate indicating graduation at an irregular time for the specific purpose of obtaining such certificate will not be accepted.

3. That he present a properly attested certificate from the College Entrance Examination Board that he has passed fourteen units of its examinations, including mathematics A¹, A², and C, English A and B, and history A (ancient history) and D (American history and civil government).

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 89, MAY 23, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I. The Young Men's Christian Association having tendered its services for the benefit of troops serving in camp and in the field, all proper facilities for the work of the association will be afforded by commanding officers.

Whenever practicable, and when it does not interfere with drill and instruction or the purposes for which the troops are assembled, suitable sites will be selected and assigned in camps for the tents of the association. In the case of change of camp sites the tentage and equipment of the association will be transported when means are available. The care and police of the tents of the association, and the grounds surrounding them, will also be provided for in the general scheme of police of the camp.

Permission will be given by commanding officers for the duly accredited secretaries of the association to purchase necessary supplies from the Q.M. Corps in case the supplies are available and can be spared; and when, in the opinion of the commanding officer, the supply of tentage warrants it, shelter of this character will be afforded to the association.

II. During field service, soap, hand soap, adamantine candles, lantern candles, matches, toilet paper, rock salt and vinegar, authorized for issue under Par. 1215, Army Regulations, will be provided in adequate quantities, so that those articles when required can be issued with the ration to organizations at the proper time, having in view the purposes and need, if any, for which they are intended, as indicated in Par. 1215, Army Regulations.

If those articles can not be purchased locally then base depots will be supplied with them, and they will be included in the stock of ration articles supplied by designated purchasing quartermasters or depots.

When rations are called for in terms of so many rations, a proper proportion of the before-mentioned articles, unless otherwise directed, will be forwarded with the rations, having regard to the purposes for which they are intended.

Those articles when purchased for the supply of troops will be paid for from proper appropriations, provided funds pertaining to such appropriations are available at the time, but if not, payments will be made from any funds on hand and adjustment made as indicated in Circular 8, Quartermaster General's Office, 1909.

When these articles are to be accounted for, they will be accounted for on the property account and not on the return of subsistence stores.

III. By direction of the President, Par. III., G.O. 9, War Dept., 1913, relating to the organization of the 1st Hawaiian Brigade, is amended to read as follows:

1. On and after July 1, 1914, the 1st and 25th Regiments of Infantry will constitute the 1st Hawaiian Brigade, with headquarters at Schofield Barracks.

2. The 2d Infantry will be detached from the 1st Hawaiian Brigade, to take effect on July 1, 1914, and will remain at Fort Shafter unattached.

IV. Post ordnance officers who have in their possession mobile artillery matériel or ammunition not carried on corresponding statements from battery, battalion, or regimental commanders will hereafter forward to the Chief of Ordnance on Ordnance Department Form No. 87 a quarterly statement of cannon, carriages, ammunition, etc., on hand.

V. Par. 18, G.O. 41, War Dept., 1913, relating to instructions pertaining to the training of Field Artillery, is amended to read as follows:

18. The amount of ammunition allowed for service practice is prescribed annually in orders from the War Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 18, MAY 11, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.

BULLETIN 20, MAY 14, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General for the month of April, 1914, and of certain decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury and of the courts.

HEADQUARTERS U.S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

S.O. 7, VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, MAY 12, 1914.

Under authority of the President of the United States a G.C.M. is appointed to meet in the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, at 11 a.m., on May 12, 1914, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. William Lassiter, 4th Field Art.; Major Samuel Burkhardt, jr., 19th Inf.; Major James R. Lindsay, 28th Inf.; Capt. James H. Bradford, jr., 19th Inf.; John J. Toffey, jr., 7th Inf.; C. C. Lansing, 4th Field Art.; and Edwin J. Nowlen, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Albert Hardman, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Rowan P. Lemly, 28th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George W. C. Whiting, 4th Inf.; Stanley W. Wood, 7th Inf.; Percy E. Van Nostrand, 28th Inf.; and James M. Moore, 19th Inf.; and 1st Lieut. Ira F. Fravel, 9th Inf., judge advocate.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

BENJAMIN ALVORD, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official: F. D. EVANS, Adjutant General.

A True Copy: IRA F. FRAVEL, 1st Lieut., 19th Inf.

Lieut. Col. William Lassiter, 4th Field Art., and 2d Lieut. Percy E. Van Nostrand, 28th Inf., are relieved as members of the G.C.M., convened by Par. 1, S.O. 7, these headquarters, dated May 12, 1914, and Major Philip S. Brown and 1st Lieut. Woolman G. Emory, U.S.M.C., are detailed as members of that court in their stead. (S.O. 15, May 21, U.S. Ex. Forces, Vera Cruz.)

G.O. 7, MAY 25, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

So much of G.O. 2, Western Dept., 1914, as directs that each enlisted man sent to the School for Bakers and Cooks, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for a course of instruction, shall

take with him from his station four white sack coats and four pairs of white trousers, is revoked, to take effect July 1, 1914.

Beginning with the class of July 15, 1914, the white clothing required for use at the School for Bakers and Cooks will be issued to the students on memorandum receipts by the quartermaster, Presidio of Monterey.

By command of Major General Murray:

HENRY H. WHITNEY, A.G., D.A.

JOINT MILITIA CAMPS.

G.O. 23, June 3, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

1. The following instructions from the War Department dated May 28, 1914, are published for the information of all concerned:

"To: The Commanding General, Eastern Department.

"Subject: Joint maneuvers and camps.

"1. Referring to letter from this office of March 23, 1914 (2139079-B, A.G.O.), on the above-stated subject, you are advised that the plans for maneuvers in the vicinity of Washington, D.C., directed therein, are rescinded, and that it is desired that you advise all concerned accordingly.

"2. It is desired to have state camps of instruction for the Organized Militia of the Eastern Department. It may be possible to bring the Militia of one or two neighboring states together at some designated point to carry out their work in connection with the Regular troops.

"3. It is desired, further, that you prepare a scheme for the Militia work in the various states in your department under conditions which will make the special appropriation for this year available, and submit the scheme to this office at the earliest practicable date."

2. In order that the provisions of Par. 3 of these instructions may be legally carried out it will be necessary to make these camps conform in each case to the provisions of Par. 3, G.O. 2, these headquarters, dated April 1, 1914. The character of camps to be held in each case will be that described in Section (c), Par. 6, of the same order.

3. Under the present conditions in the Eastern Department available regular mobile troops are very limited, and in order that state joint camps may be legally established in each state according to these instructions it will be necessary to hold the camps at such times as it will be practicable to furnish Regular troops for this purpose. The adjutant general of each state will be informed by these headquarters at once as to the period for which Regular troops can be sent to the state for the purpose of establishing legally the joint camp in that state.

4. In order that the necessary orders establishing the camps may be issued and in order that the camps may begin on schedule time, it will also be necessary for the adjutant general of each state to immediately furnish to these headquarters the following information:

(a) The organizations of the Organized Militia selected by the Governor to participate in the camps.

(b) The location for the camp selected by the state authorities at which it is desired that the camp be established.

5. An officer of appropriate rank of the Regular Army will be designated to command each camp in accordance with Section (d), Par. 3, G.O. 12, these headquarters, dated April 1, 1914.

By command of Brigadier General Evans:

W. G. HAAN, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. W. WOTHERSPOON, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. Philip Yost, G.S., from further duty in the Western Department to Washington for duty. (May 27, War D.)

Col. John Biddle, G.S., at his own request is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, June 15, 1914. Colonel Biddle will then report to the Chief of Engineers for duty. (June 2, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE ANDREWS, THE A.G.

Leave two months, about June 1, 1914, to Col. James T. Kerr, A.G. (May 29, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Barth, A.G., is relieved from detail in the Adjutant General's Department. He will remain on his present duties until further orders. (May 29, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHERE, Q.M.G.

Major Harry L. Pettus, Q.M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (May 28, War D.)

Col. John T. Knight, Q.M.C., due to arrive on the transport Sherman about May 3, 1914, will report to the department Q.M. for duty, with station in Manila, relieving Col. Isaac W. Littell, Q.M.C., as department Q.M., June 1, 1914. (April 30, Phil. D.)

Leave one month, with permission to visit Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, is granted Capt. Edward D. Powers, Q.M.C., effective about May 3, 1914. (April 23, Phil. D.)

Major Alexander M. Davis, Q.M.C., from further duty at Fort Worth, Texas, to station at Kansas City, Mo., resuming his duties in charge of the Kansas City office of the Q.M. Corps, relieving Capt. Roy B. Harper, J.M.C., who will return to his station at Chicago, Ill., and resume his duties as assistant to the depot Q.M. at that place. (June 3, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Benjamin A. Anderson, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (June 3, War D.)

Pay Clerk William P. Oldham, Q.M.C., Fort Snelling, Minn., temporarily on duty at St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to El Paso, Texas, general supply depot, for assignment to temporary duty. (June 1, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George M. Ballentine, Q.M.C., Fort Gibson, Alaska, will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (May 25, Western D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Major Ernest L. Ruffner, M.C., from duty with the 2d Division, Texas City, Texas, and from further duty at Fort Missoula, Mont., to Fort Thomas, Ky., to organize and command Evacuation Hospital No. 2. (May 29, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. James S. Fox, M.C., is extended one month. (May 29, War D.)

Orders, May 25, 1914, War D., relating to Capt. Robert H. Pierson, M.C., is amended to relieve Captain Pierson from duty at Fort Gibson, Alaska, upon arrival at that post of Capt. Albert G. Love, M.C., and to direct him then to proceed to U.S. for further orders. (May 28, War D.)

Capt. Joseph E. Bastion, M.C., upon arrival in U.S., will proceed to Fort Porter, N.Y., for duty. (May 28, War D.)

Major Ernest L. Ruffner, M.C., relieved duty with 2d Division, Texas City, Texas, and from further duty at Fort Missoula, Mont.; to Fort Thomas, Ky., to organize and command Evacuation Hospital No. 2. (May 29, War D.)

Major Sanford H. Wadhams, M.C., from station at Albany, N.Y., to New York City and take station at the latter place in connection with his duties as inspector-instructor of the sanitary troops of the Militia of New York. (June 2, War D.)

Major James R. Church, M.C., to Augusta, Maine, from Fort Williams, Maine, for duty as instructor at the Militia medical officers' camp of instruction to be held at that place June 9-13, 1914. (June 1, E.D.)

Leave fifteen days, effective about June 2, 1914, is granted Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bradley, M.C. (June 1, E.D.)

Major Carl R. Darnall, M.C., due to arrive in this department on the transport Sheridan, May 3, 1914, will report to C.O. Department Hospital, Manila, for temporary duty until about July 10, 1914, when he will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, reporting upon arrival to the C.O. for duty. (April 30, Phil. D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Harry N. Kerns, M.R.C., from duty at the Army Medical School, June 5, 1914, and after the expiration of leave will proceed to Fort Baker, Cal., for duty. (May 27, War D.)

Leave four months, permission to return to U.S. via Europe, granted 1st Lieut. Herbert I. Harris, M.R.C. (May 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick E. Clark, M.R.C., relieved duty Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to his home and stand relieved from active duty in Medical Reserve Corps. (May 29, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick H. Miller, M.R.C., upon arrival in U.S., will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., May 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Irving McNeil, M.R.C., relieved duty in Southern Department; to his home and stand relieved from active duty in Medical Reserve Corps. (May 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick E. Clark, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to his home and stand relieved from active duty in Medical Reserve Corps. (May 29, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps is relieved from duty at the Army Medical School, June 5, 1914, and after the expiration of leave will proceed to the post specified after his name for duty: First Lieut. John M. Pratt, Fort Clark, Texas, and 1st Lieut. John H. H. Scudder, Fort Bliss, Texas. (May 27, War D.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Walter P. Davenport, M.R.C., upon his relief from duty at the Army Medical School. (May 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas P. Doole, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty in the service of the United States on account of an existing emergency and will proceed to Galveston, Texas, for duty in the transport service. (June 1, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are relieved from duty at the Army Medical School, June 5, 1914, and after the expiration of such leave as has been or may be granted them will proceed to Texas City, Texas, for duty at station specified after his name: First Lieuts. John B. Anderson, Fort Crockett, Texas; Louis H. Bauer, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Coleridge L. Beaven, Fort Washington, Md.; Austin J. Canning, Plattburg Barracks, N.Y.; Walter P. Davenport, Fort San Houston, Texas; Charles L. Gandy, Fort Myer, Va.; William G. Guthrie, Fort Riley, Kas.; Wilson C. von Kessler, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; E. Frederick Thode, Fort Porter, N.Y.; William W. Vaughan, Fort Myer, Va.; Lanphar W. Webb, jr., Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Robert H. Wilds, Fort McPherson, Ga., and Alexander W. Williams, Washington Barracks, D.C. (May 27, War D.)

Leave ten days, upon relief from duty at Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., to 1st Lieuts. Lanphar W. Webb, jr., Louis H. Bauer, William W. Vaughan, Charles L. Gandy, William G. Guthrie and John B. Anderson, M.R.C. (May 28, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Acting Dental Surg. Terry P. Bull, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (May 27, War D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Dale Ellsworth Repp, recently appointed, to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty. (May 27, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Richard A. Wood, H.C., radio station, Nulato, Alaska, upon relief by Sergt. 1st Class Paul Yeatman, H.C., will be sent to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty. (May 27, War D.)

The following sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps, will be sent at the proper time to Seattle, Wash., for transportation to Alaska and for duty at the stations indicated: Walter W. Tobin, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Fort Davis; John Huff, Fort George Wright, Wash., to Fort Liscum; Forest E. White, Fort Porter, N.Y., to Fort Egbert; Paul Yeatman, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to radio station, Nulato, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Richard A. Wood, H.C.; Thomas E. Albertson, Pacific Branch, U.S. Military Prison, Alcatraz, Cal., to Fort William H. Seward. (May 27, War D.)

The following sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps, upon arrival in the United States will be sent to the stations indicated: Samuel H. Leopold to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty; Thomas P. Davidson and James A. Scull to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty pending assignment to station. (May 27, War D.)

The following sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps, will be returned to the United States with the troops scheduled for relief from further duty in Alaska during the coming summer: Thomas J. Walker, Fort Davis; Charles F. Kimball, Fort Gibbon; Samuel H. Leopold, Fort Liscum; Thomas P. Davidson, Fort Egbert and James A. Scull, Fort William H. Seward. (May 27, War D.)

Sergt. Hans Lischner, H.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., will be sent to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (May 27, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Gabriel Cushman, H.C., from duty at Fort Hughes, Caballo Island, and Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Camp Nichols, Rizal, for duty. (April 29, Phil. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. V. CROZIER, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered:

Capt. Frederick E. Snyder from duty at the Manila Ordnance Depot, Manila, about June 15, 1914, and to New York City, take station at that place, and report in person to the C.O., Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., for duty.

Capt. Thomas J. Smith from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., June 20, 1914, to Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., for duty.

Capt. Halstead P. Councilman from duty at Augusta Arsenal, Ga., June 20, 1914, to New York City, take station at that place, and report in person to the C.O., Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., for duty.

First Lieut. Arthur D. Budd from duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., June 20, 1914, and will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., take station at that place, and report in person to C.O., Frankford Arsenal, for duty.

First Lieut. Henry C. K. Muhlberg from duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., June 20, 1914, and will proceed to Springfield Armory, Mass., for duty.

First Lieut. Alfred H. Hober from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., June 20, 1914, to Philadelphia, Pa., Frankford Arsenal, for duty.

First Lieut. Thurman H. Bane from duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., June 20, 1914, to Davenport, Iowa, and report in person to the C.O., Rock Island Arsenal, for duty.

First Lieut. Clarence E. Partridge from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., June 20, 1914, to Dover, N.J., and report in person to C.O., Picatinny Arsenal, for duty.

First Lieut. Dwight K. Shurtliff from duty at Springfield Armory, Mass., June 20, 1914, to Boston, Mass., and report to C.O., Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty.

First Lieut. Harry T. Pillars from duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., June 20, 1914, to Davenport, Iowa, and report in person to C.O., Rock Island Arsenal, for duty.

First Lieut. Burton O. Lewis from duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., June 20, 1914, to Boston, Mass., take station at that place, and report in person to C.O., Watertown Arsenal, for duty.

First Lieut. Glendon M. Barnes from duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., June 20, 1914, to Philadelphia, Pa., take station, and report to C.O., Frankford Arsenal, for duty.

First Lieut. Earl J. W. Ragsdale from duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., June 20, 1914, to New York City, take station at that place, and report in person to C.O., Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., for duty.

First Lieut. Charles A. Walker, jr., from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., June 20, 1914, to Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., for duty. (May 27, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Francis W. Hopkins is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (May 27, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Abe R. Oakman, now at Fort Barrancas, Fla., is assigned to temporary duty at that post. (May 27, War D.)

Sergt. Charles D. Lancaster, Q.M.C., now at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is assigned to duty at that post. (May 27, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles D. Eskridge, now at Fort Dade, Fla., will be sent to Fort Wetherill, R.I., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Edward R. Neville. Sergeant Neville upon relief will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (May 27, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Abe R. Oakman, now at Fort Barrancas, Fla., will be sent to Fort Crockett, Texas, Coast Defenses of Galveston, for duty. (June 2, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Edward Lucke is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (June 3, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Alonzo C. Marsh, Fort Moultrie, S.C., to Fort Michie, N.Y., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Lewis N. Prentice, who will be sent to Fort Mott, N.J., for duty. (June 3, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Edwin A. Hickman, S.C., will proceed to Tobyhanna, Pa., for temporary duty pertaining to the Signal Corps installations in the camp at that place, and upon the completion return to his proper station. (June 2, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Samuel E. V. Schermehorn, S.C., now on duty with 2d Division, Texas City, Texas, will be sent to the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., for duty. (June 3, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Edmund B. Oldham, S.C., Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (May 29, War D.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

First Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, 3d Cav., having been

examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain of Cavalry by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a captain is announced, to date from April 26, 1914, the date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified. Captain Cartmell will proceed to his home. (May 28, War D.)

First Sergt. Charles F. Paramore, Troop I, 3d Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (May 29, War D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 127, War D., June 1, 1914, as refers to Capt. Consuelo S. Seane, 3d Cav., is amended so as to read Capt. Consuelo A. Seane, 3d Cav. (June 3, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

Leave two months, about July 1, 1914, is granted 1st Lieut. Abbott Boone, 4th Cav. (June 2, War D.)

Par. 13, S.O. 64, March 18, 1914, as amended by Par. 27, S.O. 66, March 20, 1914, War D., is further amended so as to direct 1st Lieut. Abbott Boone, 4th Cav., to sail on the transport to leave San Francisco about Sept. 5, 1914. (June 2, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Sick leave one month to 1st Lieut. Charles W. Stewart, 5th Cav. (May 29, E.D.)

First Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th Cav., is detailed as a member of the board appointed in Par. 15, S.O. 99, War D., April 28, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Dawson Olmstead, 3d Field Art., relieved. (June 3, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL.

First Sergt. Lloyd Jones, Troop H, 7th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home May 29. (May 29, War D.)

First Sergt. August Bartels, Troop I, 7th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (June 2, War D.)

First Sergt. Patrick McCormack, Troop K, 7th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (June 2, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. SWIFT.

Leave one month, to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Van Natta, jr., 8th Cav., effective about June 15, 1914. Lieutenant Van Natta is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of the transport on which he is under orders to return to the United States. (April 23, Phil. D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL.

Leave three months and fifteen days, to return to the United States via Europe, to 2d Lieut. Jack W. Heard, 10th Cav., effective upon completion of tour in this department. (May 2, Phil. D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Second Lieut. John J. Waterman, 12th Cav., is transferred to the 2d Cavalry. He will upon expiration of his present leave join troop to which assigned. (June 3, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Sick leave to and including July 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Frederick T. Dickman, Cav. (May 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, Cav., will proceed about July 1, 1914, to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty with a troop of the 1st Cavalry at that post for a period of two months, and at the expiration of this period will return to Corvallis, Ore., and resume his duties at the Oregon Agricultural College. (June 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick Mears, Cav., is relieved from further duty under the orders of the Governor of the Panama Canal and will report to the Secretary of the Interior for "service in connection with the location and construction of the railroad or railroads in the territory of Alaska." (May 29, War D.)

Leave three months, about July 1, 1914, is granted Capt. Henry C. Whitehead, Cav. (June 2, War D.)

CAVALRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced:

Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Boughton, 8th Cav., promoted to colonel, rank April 30, 1914, unassigned.

Major Robert D. Walsh, 8th Cav., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank April 30, 1914, assigned to 8th Cav.

Capt. George P. White, 9th Cav., promoted to major, rank April 30, 1914, assigned to 9th Cav.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Frederick C. Test, Inf. (May 29, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

The name of Capt. Marion W. Howze, 5th Field Art., is placed on the list of detached officers, July 1, 1914, and the name of Capt. Norton E. Wood, Field Art., is removed therefrom, June 30. Captain Wood is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery, to take effect July 1, 1914. (May 27, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The name of Capt. Norton E. Wood, Field Art., is removed from the list of detached officers, June 30, and he is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery, July 1, 1914.

First Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, Field Art., is relieved from station at Salt Lake City, Utah, and will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and take station in connection with his duties as inspector-instructor of Militia. (June 2, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Each of the following first lieutenants, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty at the U.S.M.A. or upon the expiration of any leave that may be granted him will report to the C.O. of the coast defenses indicated after his name for duty with a company stationed within the limits of that command: Royal K. Greene, Coast Defenses of Southern New York; Richard Donovan, Coast Defenses of the Cape Fear; Sanderford Jarman, Coast Defenses of Boston. (June 1, War D.)

Sick leave for four months to 1st Lieut. Perry M. Gallup, C.A.C. (June 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Eugene Keybold, C.A.C., is transferred from the 152d to the 151st Company and will join company to which transferred. (June 1, War D.)

First Lieut. John S. Pratt, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 104th Company and will proceed to the headquarters of the Coast Defenses of San Francisco for assignment to a company within that command. (June 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles E. Ide, C.A.C., is transferred from the 161st to the 93d Company and will join company to which transferred. (June 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan, C.A.C., is transferred from the 122d to the 104th Company. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will sail on the transport to leave that place about July 5, 1914, for Honolulu, H.T., and will join the company to which transferred. (June 1, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Roy R. Lyon, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (May 27, E.D.)

First Lieut. Julius C. Peterson, C.A.C., from further treatment at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty with a company in his command. (May 29, War D.)

Leave twenty days, to terminate not later than July 6, 1914, is granted Capt. James E. Wilson, C.A.C. (June 1, E.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, with permission to travel in the Orient, to 2d Lieut. Herbert A. Dargue, C.A.C., about June 24. (May 2, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. William W. Rose, C.A.C., is relieved from duty in the office of the officer in charge of the Army Transport Service, Newport News, Va., and will report at Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., completing the regular course at that school.

First Lieut. Thomas C. Cook, C.A.C., is transferred from the 13th to the 147th Co. (June 3, War D.)
Sergt. Jesse B. Bowen, 23d Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (June 1, War D.)
Fireman John A. Daly, C.A.C., Fort Screven, Ga., will be sent to Fort Howard, Md., for duty. (June 1, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

So much of Par. 22, S.O. 122, May 25, 1914, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Elmer F. Rice, 1st Inf., is amended so as to relieve him from duty at the U.S.M.A., Aug. 17, 1914, and will join proper station. (June 3, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

First Sergt. John F. P. Braun, Co. F, 3d Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (June 2, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

So much of Par. 22, S.O. 122, May 25, 1914, War D., as relates to 2d Lieut. John F. Curry, 5th Inf., is amended so as to relieve him from duty at the U.S.M.A., June 12, 1914, and to direct him to join his proper station. (June 1, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Sergt. Cornelius Scannell, Co. I, 8th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (June 2, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Alexander W. Cleary, 13th Inf., is extended one month. (June 1, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Second Lieut. Walter Moore, 15th Inf., transferred from Co. H to Co. I, 15th Inf., will proceed from Regan Barracks, Albany, to Manila, thence to Nagasaki, Japan, and from the latter place to Tientsin, China, for duty with his company. (April 29, Phil. D.)

First Sergt. William Knigge, Co. H, 15th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (May 29, War D.)

First Sergt. Harry Weeks, Co. A, 15th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (May 27, War D.)
Sergt. Joel Johnson, Co. M, 15th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (May 27, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. BELL, JR.

Regt. Sergt. Major Emanuel J. Carroll, 16th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (May 27, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. W. GRIFFITH.

Leave for six months on account of sickness to Major George W. Martin, 17th Inf. (June 2, War D.)

Capt. Preston Brown, 17th Inf., will repair to Washington, D.C., as soon as practicable and report to Chief of Staff for temporary duty. (May 27, War D.)

Regt. Sergt. Major Timothy J. O'Brien, 17th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (June 2, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. PARKE.

Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 20th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. He will proceed to his home. (May 29, War D.)

Col. John S. Parke, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 20th Infantry and will join that regiment. (June 3, War D.)
The name of 1st Lieut. William B. Wallace, 20th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, June 4, 1914, and the name of 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Ware, Inf., is removed therefrom, June 3. Lieutenant Ware is assigned to the 5th Infantry, June 4, and upon his relief from his present duties will proceed to join that regiment. (June 3, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Col. George S. Young, 21st Inf., to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (May 28, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

So much of Par. 23, S.O. 122, May 25, 1914, War D., as relates to 2d Lieut. James D. Burt, 26th Inf., is revoked. (May 27, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

First Lieut. Paul A. Larned, Inf., is assigned to the 29th Infantry and upon his relief from duty at the U.S. Military Academy will join that regiment. (May 28, War D.)
So much of Par. 23, S.O. 122, May 25, 1914, as relates to 2d Lieut. Walter B. Robb, 29th Inf., is revoked. (June 3, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

Leave fifteen days to 1st Lieut. Charles B. Elliott, 30th Inf., upon the arrival of the 30th Infantry in the United States. (May 29, War D.)

Leave three months, upon his arrival at his station in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Irving J. Palmer, 30th Inf. (June 2, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Sick leave for six months to Capt. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, Inf. (June 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Robert H. Noble, Inf., officer in charge of Militia affairs of the department, will proceed to Sacramento, Cal., to attend the encampment of the high school cadets, state of California, at that place, and return to station at these headquarters. (May 22, Western D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Ware, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers, June 3, and he is assigned to the 5th Infantry and will join that regiment. (June 3, War D.)
First Lieut. Joseph F. Ware, Inf., is relieved from duty at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., July 15, 1914. (June 3, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The following transfers of officers, Philippine Scouts, are ordered: First Lieut. Manley Lawton from 3d Co. to 6th; 1st Lieut. Harry J. Castles from 6th Co. to 3d. (May 2, Phil. D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for one month and five days, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Charles Pamel, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the department about May 2, 1914. (April 23, Phil. D.)
Second Lieut. Frank Reid, P.S., from duty with the government of the Philippine Islands at Brook's Point, Palawan, about June 15, 1914, to Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, Panay, for duty with his company. (April 27, Phil. D.)

The following assignments of officers of Philippine Scouts, due to arrive on the transport Sheridan about May 3, 1914, are made: Second Lieut. Harry O. Davis to the 1st Co., and 2d Lieut. Emer Yeager to the 18th Co. (April 29, Phil. D.)

DETAILED TO ORDANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following assignments of officers detailed in Ordnance Department, to take effect June 20, 1914, are ordered:

Each of the following officers will proceed on June 20, 1914, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to station specified after his name for duty:

First Lieut. Gilbert H. Stewart, 10th Inf., Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.

First Lieut. Arthur D. Minick, 11th Inf., Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.

First Lieut. Morgan L. Brett, C.A.C., on June 20, 1914, to New York city, take station, and report at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., for duty.

First Lieut. Charles G. Mettler, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. John B. Rose, C.A.C., on June 20, 1914, to Washington, D.C., take station, and report to Chief of Ordnance for duty.

First Lieut. Charles S. Donavin, 23d Inf., on June 20, 1914, to Galveston, Texas, take station, and report at Port of Embarkation for duty as ordnance officer.

First Lieut. Thomas L. Coles, C.A.C., on June 20, 1914, to Boston, Mass., take station, and report at Watertown Arsenal for duty.

Second Lieut. Wallace L. Clay, C.A.C., on June 20, 1914, to Boston, Mass., take station, and report at Watertown Arsenal for duty.

Second Lieut. Follett Bradley, 6th Field Art., will proceed on June 20, 1914, to Fort Riley, Kas., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to New York city, take station at that place, and report in person to C.O., Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., for duty.

Second Lieut. Robert S. Oberly, C.A.C., will proceed about

June 20, 1914, to New York city, take station at that place, and report in person to C.O., Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., for duty.

Second Lieut. Robert N. Bodine, C.A.C., will proceed on June 20, 1914, to Boston, Mass., take station at that place, and report in person to C.O., Watertown Arsenal, for duty. (May 27, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Warren S. Barlow, retired, is relieved from duty at the New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N.M., to take effect June 1, 1914. (May 27, War D.)

Capt. Warren S. Barlow, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N.M., June 2, 1914. (May 27, War D.)

Major Alfred S. Frost, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and is detailed for general recruiting service. Major Frost will proceed at the proper time to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report on June 18, 1914, at recruit depot for instruction for ten days, thence to Memphis, Tenn., for recruiting duty, relieving Capt. Emil J. Huebscher, retired, who will proceed to his home. (June 2, War D.)

MILITIA CAMPS.

The following officers will proceed from the points indicated to Sea Girt, N.J.: Major Irving W. Rand, M.C., from Fort Hancock, N.J., and 1st Lieut. A. Ellicott Brown, 16th Inf., from New Brunswick, N.J. They will perform duty as instructors at the medical and Infantry officers' camp of instruction to be held at that place June 15-20, 1914, and upon termination of the camp return to their proper stations. (May 28, E.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Jesse McL. Carter, 3d Cav., Capt. Henry D. Thomason, M.C., Frank L. Case, 3d Cav., William Denton, M.C., and Consuelo S. Seane, 3d Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 16, 1914, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for commissions in volunteer forces. (June 1, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Majors William C. Davis, C.A.C., Robert R. Raymond, C.E., and Louis R. Burgess, C.A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., June 5, 1914, to carry out War Department instructions contained in correspondence to be referred to the board from these headquarters. (May 27, Western D.)
A board of officers to consist of Major Charles McK. Saltzman, S.C., Capt. Archibald H. Sunderland, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Thomas F. McNeill, C.A.C., is appointed to meet at New York city to investigate cable laying and cable laying apparatus and to report upon the equipment necessary in various coast defenses to meet the requirements of subparagraph 2, Par. 15054, A.R., 1913. (June 3, War D.)

STUDENTS' MILITARY CAMPS.

The following organizations will attend the students' military instruction camp to be established at Asheville, N.C., from July 6 to Aug. 7, 1914: Fort Myer, Va., Troop K, 5th Cavalry; Fort Moultrie, S.C., 1st band, C.A.C. Capt. Clarence R. Day, 5th Cav., with Troop K, will proceed, by rail, to Asheville, to arrive not later than June 15, 1914, preparing the camp for occupancy. The 1st band, C.A.C., will be sent at the proper time, by rail, to Asheville, so as to arrive by July 1, 1914. Upon termination of the camp the organizations named will return, by rail, to stations. (May 29, E.D.)

SCHOOL FOR BAKERS AND COOKS.

The following enlisted men of the Q.M. Corps are transferred to the Permanent School Detachment, Enlisted Faculty, School for Bakers and Cooks, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and assigned to duty in the capacity indicated after their respective names:

Q.M. Sergt. George H. Pryor as senior instructor; Sergt. William Atwell as chief instructor in baking, garrison and field; Sergt. Frank Nellis as chief instructor in cooking, garrison and field; Pvt. 1st Class Theodor Graf as instructor in baking, garrison and field; Sergt. Joseph Dlouhy as instructor in cooking, garrison and field; Sergt. Irving A. De Young as instructor in mess accounts and arithmetic. (May 22, Western D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to Jan. 1, 1915.

Transport	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	13
Sheridan	July 6	July 14	July 27	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	14
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	14
Sheridan	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 1	14
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14

Incoming.

Schedule to Feb. 15, 1915.

Transport	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	June 4	June 12	23
Sheridan	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	23
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	24
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	23
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Sheridan	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12	24
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	21

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ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Leaves San Francisco, Cal., for Seattle, Wash., June 15, en route to Alaska.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., June 5.

MCCLELLAN—At New Orleans, La.

MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., May 15; left Nagasaki, Japan, May 22.

SHERMAN—At Manila, P.I.

SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. Clark Lynn, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. G. Taylor, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. O. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At Honolulu, H.T.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. C. W. Baird, C.A.C., commanding. At Port Milla, Manila, P.I. First Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I. First Lieut. Peter H. Otosen, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 137th Co., C.A.C. At New York.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. C. R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. G. M. Peak, C.A.C., commanding. At New York.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, May 30, 1914.

The 11th Infantry dance last Friday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Pickering was largely attended and delightful in every way. Many of the 18th were there.

The officers' ball team won from the 23d Infantry officers 7 to 2 before a crowd at the ball park Saturday. In the afternoon the regimental team beat the 23d Infantry team 8 to 6. The privates of Co. I yesterday defeated their non-commissioned officers 7 to 1; the regiment also defeated the 27th Infantry team and thus strengthened its hold on first place in the 2d Division league. The score was 18 to 5. Lieutenants Cook and Cabradale were the star performers. Three pitchers were used in vain by the losers. Our team is composed of Lieutenants Cook and Patch, Lynch, Hoffman, Mitchell, Morgan, Benjamin, Seagraves, Warnock, Jones, Cabradale, Mulkey and Link. There was an attendance of five hundred spectators.

At polo last Sunday the regiment lost by half a point to the 23d Infantry team. The Houston Country Club tennis teams who came down Sunday by invitation met two teams from the 2d Division on the 23d Infantry courts. Captains Morrow (27) and Dillingham (23d) won from Messrs. Val and J. Dawson, jr., two sets to one; and Captains Johnson (26th) and Sheldon (18th) won from Messrs. Spencer and Tausig by two sets to one. The 23d Infantry band gave a concert during the games.

Major F. W. Kobbé, recently promoted from 22d Infantry, has reported for duty and is a welcome addition. He has been assigned to command the 1st Battalion. Major George D. Moore, transferred to 20th Infantry, left Thursday for El Paso, Texas, to join his regiment. Prior to his tour as instructor at the Army Service Schools he was in command of the 1st Battalion at Whipple Barracks, and we are very sorry to lose him. The 20th is his old regiment. Lieut. R. W. Case has been appointed exchange officer, to take effect June 1, vice Lieutenant Gunster, who will be relieved at his own request in order to prepare for promotion. Messdames Moorman, W. E. Gunster, A. R. Dillingham, H. J. Weeks, J. S. Cecil and Chase Doster were in camp this week. Mr. Joseph P. Annin, special war correspondent of the Washington (D.C.) Herald, who has returned after a month in Vera Cruz, visited Camp this week as guest of his cousin, Captain Sheldon.

Capt. C. H. Morrow left Tuesday for Frankfort, Ky., to attend the funeral of his uncle, Senator Bradley. Capt. C. U. Leonori, alighting rather hurriedly from his horse, strained his ankle and was incapacitated for several days. The weather has been very unsettled all the week. Heavy rains and high winds have been the rule, although there has been considerable sunshine. The waves, driven by storms, have undermined bath houses in various regiments and even threatened the large dance pavilions on the bay shore. Most of the instruction has been in company streets.

At the regular semi-annual meeting of the regimental mess officers were elected as follows: President, Captain Besell; vice-president, Captain Major; directors, Captains Reese and Morrow. Lieutenant Bruce Magruder was re-elected secretary and treasurer. The hop association elected Lieutenants Arnold and Loneragan its officers. The secretary of the regimental mess is ex-officio an officer of the association. The mess is in splendid condition financially and otherwise.

Captain Major is in charge of arrangements for making motion pictures of army scenes in the division camp. The work is being done under direction of Chaplain Dickson, 6th Field Art., and is quite interesting to those who participate. The pictures will be shown throughout the United States. As they are true to life the general public will gain a good idea of a soldier's daily duties and amusements and the prospective recruit a complete knowledge of what Uncle Sam's requirements are. The latter will also get a pretty fair view of his own graceful, striking and manly attitudes, as they will appear to his friends of the future.

The Sunday supper was a great success this week. All the little tables were taken long before the time arrived. Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder were hosts for Miss Helen Gunther, of San Antonio, their house guest; Lieut. and Mrs. Muir, 22d Inf.; Lieut. and Mrs. Minnick, 11th Inf.; Miss Crosby, Miss Heard, Lieutenants Bradley, Terrell and Williams. Lieutenant Ford had Mrs. Williams, 23d Inf., and Capt. and Mrs. Herron. With Captain Sheldon were Lieut. J. P. Annin, Mrs. Caldwell and Lieutenant Duke. Captain Hunt was host for Colonel Rogers, Major and Mrs. Lacey and Miss Lacey. Lieutenant Loneragan entertained for Lieutenant Rucker, Miss Childers, Miss Herbert, Lieutenant Oldsmith, Mrs. Dale and Captain Lambert. General Davis, Major Patterson and Mr. Tom Davis were guests of Lieutenant Pike. These suppers are enjoyed every Sunday in the dance pavilion, and during the repast an orchestra renders appropriate selections. It is the intention to extend this form of entertainment so as to include suppers every other Wednesday and have dance music played by the band.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, June 4, 1914.

The annual garden party of the Army Relief Society, Branch No. 1, given on Thursday, May 28 (to which reference is made on page 1269), was an unusually interesting and brilliant affair. The management of the garden party is very much indebted to Colonel Appleton, 7th N.Y., and his regiment for their kindness in giving the presence of the splendid body of troops which added so much brilliancy and interest to the occasion of the garden party. In addition to music by the bands of the 29th U.S. Infantry and the 7th N.Y., there was music by the 12th band of U.S. Coast Artillery and by the orchestra of the 5th band, C.A.C., and the 29th Infantry, U.S.A.

The 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., Major McGrotty commanding, in the absence of Colonel Hotchkiss, came to Governors Island on Sunday, May 31, being Whitsunday, for their annual church parade. The usual service in the chapel took place at three o'clock. The sermon was by the regimental Chaplain, the Rev. Horace Fell, rector of St. Alban's Episcopal Church, New York. After divine service dress parade was given, following which the troops were dismissed for an hour or so. The officers enjoyed the hospitality of the club and the ladies of the regiment were entertained at the Chaplain's quarters by Mrs. Smith, who was assisted by Mrs. Black and Mrs. Truby.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Governors Island Club was held at the club house on the evening of Wednesday, June 3. Lieut. Col. William E. Horton and Lieut. Elvin N. Wagner were re-elected secretary and assistant secretary and treasurer. An amendment to the by-laws was passed by the club giving the ladies of thearrison and their guests, in addition to the privileges of the club on concert and hop nights, the privilege of the southwest porch and the tea room at all times.

Col. and Mrs. S. C. Mills entertained at dinner on May 29 the Misses Emily Mills, Harriet Bradley, Ethel Allen and Dorothy Mills and Lieutenants Evans, Tucker, Polhemus and Richardson. Miss Catherine Mills has returned from Miss Bennett's school for the summer. Mrs. Russell, with her children, from Virginia, is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. L. Mervin Maus. Major and Mrs. Hamilton Rowan and Mr. Hugh Rowan, on their way from Washington to their summer home at Lake Placid, spent a day and night with Chaplain and Mrs. E. B. McIntyre and Mr. Earl McIntyre, from Salt Lake City, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Allen. Mrs. E. A. Bradley and Miss Bradley have left for Lake George.

The graduating class of the Army Bandmasters' School received their diplomas on May 27 from Dr. Damusch at the New York Institute of Musical Art, and under the direction of Mr. Arthur Clappé. The program included a demonstration recital tendered to Gen. R. K. Evans and officers and ladies of Governors Island at Corbin Hall by the Army students of the Institute of Musical Art, and the members of the graduating class, in addition to rendering vocal numbers, each played the flute, clarinet, saxophone, slide trombone and baritone.

The five students who won their scholarships in competitive examination and entered in 1912, graduating on June 1, 1914, are as follows: Alfred J. Thomas, chief musician, 10th Cav.; George A. Horton, principal musician, 3d Cav.; James B. Frewitt, corporal, band, 26th Inf.; Einar V. Sorensen, private, 5th band, C.A.C., and William C. White, private, 10th band, C.A.C.

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Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities.
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ton, D.C.Requisitions for typhoid prophylactic are coming in
from many of the most progressive organizations of the
National Guard. Among the states to which typhoid
vaccines have been sent are Michigan, Vermont, Iowa,
Indiana, Arkansas, South Dakota, Virginia, North
Carolina, Delaware and Maryland. National Guard officers
are being advised to vaccinate their troops before
going to maneuvers and joint camps of instruction. Of
course, if there should be a call for troops in Mexico,
it would be absolutely compulsory to vaccinate against
typhoid fever.While there are no objections at the War Department
to the transfer of parts of the extra regiments of the
New York National Guard to fill out the division, there
will be opposition to any effort to break up the Coast**JACOB REED'S SONS**1424-1426 Chestnut Street
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Artillery organizations by transferring them to the mobile
Army, though there is no objection to using them as
Infantry. Considerable satisfaction is expressed with
the organization of another Coast Artillery company in
the 8th District of New York. The state now has thirty-
two companies, and with four additional companies it
will have a complete brigade. It is understood that
efforts soon will be made to organize these four companies.The report of Lieut. J. O. Richardson and Indian
Commissioner Cato Sells on the Gore resolution, provid-
ing for the investigation of the oil fields with a view to
establishing a governmental supply for the Navy, will
be looked forward to with interest. These gentlemen
have been in Texas and Oklahoma for several weeks and
are about to return to Washington and prepare their
report to the Secretary. It is understood that the oil
producers are very anxious to have the Government con-
struct a pipe-line, as they believe that it would be real
competition for the big oil concerns. The Secretary is
convinced that something like this should be done in
order to reduce the cost of liquid fuel for the Navy.
Even the agitation of the subject, it is claimed, has
reduced the price of oil which the Navy under recent bids
is to purchase by sixty cents on the barrel.While Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger is due to be
relieved as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet,
it is asserted positively that the Secretary of the Navy
has not selected his successor. It is possible that develop-
ments in Mexico may postpone the time of appointing
a new commander-in-chief. In connection with the pros-
pective vacancy Rear Admirals Frank F. Fletcher,
Cameron McR. Winslow and Bradley A. Fiske are being
mentioned. There is an impression that the Secretary
is inclined to favor Rear Admiral Fletcher on account
of the splendid record he has made at Vera Cruz, although
he recognizes the distinguished ability of the two other
officers.The benefits of the new Army accounting system and
reform in paper work were illustrated the other day in
the short time which it took to turn the property and
funds of a company over to a new commander. This
work, which under the old system required from one to
two days, was accomplished in just one hour and fifteen
minutes. In that time all of the property and funds were
turned over by the old commander of the company to the
officer who relieved him.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1914.

MISREPRESENTATIONS CONCERNING WAR.

By making very clear, except to the blindly prejudiced, that the economic losses sustained in war are not only grossly exaggerated in themselves, but also that they are offset by beneficent consequences that go far to counter-balance the evil effects of war, Prof. Henry C. Emery, who holds the chair of economics at Yale University, has made a valuable contribution to the literature bearing on the influence of war upon the material development of nations. In his lecture delivered before the Army War College at Washington, and published in the Infantry Journal, Professor Emery sets himself the task of showing that commercial rivalry has from the beginning been the chief cause of war, and that instead of the necessities of the present-day commercialism pointing to a speedy ending of war they would seem, if the past is any criterion, to have only the contrary effect.

"It is now generally recognized," says the Yale professor, "that commerce, or at least the economic problem of subsistence, has not been a deterrent of war, but, more than any other one thing, a cause of war in the past. From tribal struggles of prehistoric days for the possession of the best hunting grounds down through the barbarian invasions of Europe—caused ultimately by the search for food—through the struggles of England, France, Spain and Holland, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to the final contest between Napoleon and England, wars were caused primarily, not by prejudices and jealousies of rulers and statesmen, but by bitter rivalry for the control of the world's economic resources. It is even maintained by historians that so-called 'religious' wars were primarily economic in character, and that even the Crusades were undertaken rather for the spoliation of the rich resources of the East than for the rescue of the Holy Land."

Molinari says in his work on "Grandeur and Décadence de la Guerre" (Grandeur and Decadence of War) that "when experience had demonstrated that the Crusades no longer paid they were given up, and the wars of expansion of the peoples of Europe did not commence again until after the discovery of America." One might suppose that Cromwell, of all statesmen, would have been moved by religious sympathies, but when the commercial expansion of England was at stake the Protestant Dutch could expect no more sympathy from the Puritan than from the Stuart. The ruthless overthrow of Dutch maritime supremacy was purely a result of the working out of the problem as to which nation should be mistress of the seas and master of the world's markets. The most recent wars, such as the Boer and the Manchurian, have unquestionably had an economic basis. Back even of the question of the perpetuity of the Union in the American Civil War there loomed the great question of white and black labor, of paid and unpaid labor, an economic matter at bottom.

To assert that the United States is not subject to the laws of economic and political development of European nations, and that any commercial gain through war is an impossibility for this country, seems to Professor Emery very shortsighted, for we are already in touch with the problems of European politics through our island possessions, and are already reaching the point where the problem of the pressure of population on subsistence is no longer so distant as to be disregarded, but may become, he believes, "a vital problem even within the lives of children now living." The Yale lecturer expresses wonder at the existence of so large a class who, while talking of the sanctity of human life and expressing horror of war on this ground, seem to be unmoved by the far greater loss of life which comes from the degradation of labor, the maintenance of crowded and insanitary slums, the spread of disease, etc. The well known writer on the philosophy of war, Dr. Steinmetz, claims that the loss of life in the European wars of the nineteenth century were less than is represented by the normal fluctuations of the death rate from year to year in any given country. Taking up the point which has been so often made in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Professor Emery says that the gain in sanitary control of the tropical diseases since the Spanish-American War, a control brought about by the officers of the Army, has resulted in more lives being saved by a hundredfold than have been destroyed by the United States Army.

The great capitalistic undertakings of recent days call for abilities for handling big enterprises which are peculiarly developed by the large schemes of war. The great captains of industry require those qualities of daring, boldness and confidence in themselves which are the peculiar product of military life. In certain specific lines the influence of war in increasing the productive capacity of the country can be definitely traced to the new spirit of daring bred by the Civil War. Men like Gen.

Grenville M. Dodge, U.S.A., have testified to the importance of their Army experience in this regard. Officers who like him went into the great work of railroad building following the war assert that no such extraordinary achievement as, for instance, the rapid building of the Union Pacific Railroad would have been possible on the basis of merely industrial experience.

The sums spent on military armaments by European nations seem to be staggering when considered by themselves, but when taken in connection with the total wealth of the countries they assume a different character. Bloch, who has been one of the leading Continental writers to show the immensity of this "burden," admits that the military expenditures of different European countries vary from 2 to 3.8 per cent. of the total income. Even Germany, with her great organization, takes less than three per cent. of the actual income for the support of both army and Navy. When compared with the expenditures for luxuries, many of them called harmful in themselves, the military expenses seem less formidable. In Germany each year three times as much is spent for intoxicating drinks as for the army and navy.

One very striking illustration of the exaggeration which marks much of the criticism of war losses has to do with the production of wealth in the North during the Civil War. In 1864 fifty per cent. more iron rails were produced than in any year before the war. Much the same was true of other lines of manufacture. In 1863 and 1864 the United States exported more grain for European consumption than ever before, and this with more than a million men removed from industry. In 1864 Indiana, with ten per cent. of her total population in the Union ranks, produced more wheat than she had produced in any year before the war. It is not always the conquering country either that shows effects of this kind. While Germany made great advances after the defeat of France in 1870, scarcely less impressive was the rapid growth of prosperity in France. It seemed that new activities, fresh forces had come into being through the fever of war. "What most writers on the subject of war and business have forgotten," says Professor Emery, "is that the productive capacity of a community is in normal times only partly utilized, and that consequently the economic loss due to war is very much less than has commonly been supposed." The gain from military training as in the case of Germany in the development of the best qualities is beyond dispute. A nation may handle the question of military establishments for defense just as a business man treats the matter of insurance. If he has gambling instincts he will take a chance and avoid paying for insurance. So if a nation wishes to take a chance of not having a war it may neglect an army and navy. Germany represents the conservative business man who says that he may escape disaster but that he prefers to pay well for insurance.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Under the guise of the assumption that the Chamberlain resolution (S.J. Res. 146) would remove the limit as to the strength of the Army, the effort of the chairman of the Senate Committee to raise the Army to the prescribed statutory maximum strength is being opposed. No one who can read the English language believes that the Chamberlain resolution would authorize the President to enlist the Army above the strength provided for in Section 36 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901. In this law it is prescribed that Infantry companies may consist of 150 men when at maximum strength, and other arms of the Service to correspond. No one for a moment could contend that the Chamberlain resolution would authorize the President to add a single regiment to the Army. He could not even increase the number of companies in a regiment, or make any changes in the organization of the Army. The President is authorized to enlist the line of the Army up to "the prescribed statutory maximum strength," and for this purpose the "restrictions of the law limiting the total enlisted force of the line of the Army to 100,000 shall be suspended." Section 30 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, provides: "The President is authorized to maintain the enlisted force of the several organizations of the Army at their maximum strength, as fixed by this act, during the present exigencies of the Service, or until such time as Congress may hereafter otherwise direct."

Under the existing law the Army cannot be raised to its war strength. While the law prescribes what the war strength should be for each organization it fixes the strength of the entire Army at 100,000, which does not furnish enough men to fill out the organizations that are prescribed by Congress. Certain influences in Congress which appear always to oppose any effort to strengthen the Army or increase its efficiency are attempting to stir up the National Guard against the Chamberlain resolution. Although these interests are invariably opposed to any legislation for the National Guard, including the Pay bill, they have suddenly become solicitous as to the effect that the passage of the Chamberlain resolution would have on the National Guard. They profess to believe that the President would be authorized by the Chamberlain resolution to raise the Army to a strength at which it would not be necessary to call out the Guard.

As a matter of fact, the Chamberlain resolution will place the Regular Army on the same basis as the National Guard. Under existing law the National Guard can be raised to a real war strength in the event of hostilities,

while the Regular Army cannot. This is due to the 100,000 limitation; and for the purpose of placing the Regular Army on the same tactical basis as the Organized Militia or the Volunteer Army it is proposed in the Chamberlain resolution to suspend this limitation. An attempt to prejudice the National Guard against the Chamberlain resolution by such misleading arguments is an insult to its intelligence.

A DANGEROUS LEGACY FOR THE FUTURE.

The position taken by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL several months ago that the repeal of the law exempting American coastwise shipping from tolls in using the Panama Canal would endanger our military rights in the canal seems to be making its way among the leading men of the country outside Congress. Among the latest to admit the correctness of this view is Dr. David Jayne Hill, who was Assistant Secretary of State 1898-1903, in which period the first and second Hay-Pauncefote treaties were negotiated. In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 4, 1914, page 967, is to be found an editorial, entitled "The Panama Canal: Our Military Rights." In that editorial the contention was made that if the nations of the world are to be permitted to use the waterway commercially on terms of perfect equality with the United States, then is the United States obligated to afford similar equality in time of war, for the language, if inclusive of the United States in the provision dealing with ships of commerce, is equally inclusive in the provision dealing with the use of the canal in time of war.

In an article in the June Review of Reviews, Dr. Hill approves the position taken by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The title of his essay is "Supremacy in the Panama Canal." He says: "Those who interpret the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty now in force in such a manner as to include the United States among the nations which are to observe the rules laid down by the United States alone for the use of the canal have apparently overlooked the fact that, by that interpretation, the canal is free and open to the vessels of war of the United States and those of other countries on precisely the same terms." Dr. Hill asserts that an interpretation that would prevent this nation from closing the canal in certain circumstances to war vessels of other nations or direct that the war vessels of the United States are to pay tolls or that other war vessels may pass through without payment would "prohibit the Government of the United States from embarking or disembarking troops within the Canal Zone, revictualing its own ships therein or permitting its own vessels to remain in the waters of the canal or inside the three-mile limit beyond a specified time. Finally, it would prevent the Government of the United States from closing the canal to a fleet intending hostilities against the territory of the United States so long as it obeyed the rules during its transit. This is an interpretation that can not be accepted without forfeiting the supremacy of the Government of the United States in the Canal and abandoning all the results achieved with so much difficulty in the course of the negotiations."

In our editorial of April last we asked whether after repeal of tolls exemption is brought about it might not happen that Great Britain or some other nation would insist that the United States also falls within the other inhibitions, and that the suggestion that in war time this country might blow up the locks for self-protection could not be thought of. Dr. Hill now asks the same question in this language: "In the course of time every national right is liable to be tested. The time will possibly come when every right the United States possesses in the Panama Canal—its right to close the canal, to defend it with ships within the three-mile limit, to revictual its vessels within the canal and to subsidize its ocean-going vessels passing through it—will be called in question under this treaty. All these questions are involved in the one great question of supremacy which if, it is open to debate, should not be left in doubt."

Unfortunately this question of our military rights in the canal under the inclusive interpretation of the treaty has been imperfectly presented in the House and Senate debates on canal tolls exemption. It has been kept in the background instead of being brought into the very forefront of the discussion. Far transcending the importance of exemption or non-exemption of our coastwise traffic from tolls in the question whether the military rights of the United States will be impaired by the interpretation of the treaty that seeks to put the United States on the same basis of equality with other nations in the use of the canal. Once this inclusiveness is held to obtain in the matter of the commercial use of the waterway, that instant the right of the United States to discriminate against the war vessels of other nations is called in question. The insignificant treatment which the military aspect of our rights in the canal has received in the Niagara of eloquence to which Congress has been treated illustrates only too lamentably the inability of many of our national legislators to grasp the military importance of some public questions.

This indifference to the danger to our military rights in the canal is doubtless due in large measure to the failure of Senators and Representatives to keep before them the truth that the primary reason back of the construction of the canal has not been commercial but military. Unfortunately this "great question of supremacy" at Panama has not been taken out of the realm of doubt; in fact, if it is left unsettled by this present controversy over canal tolls, it may throw its colossal shadow over this nation's international relations and may

ultimately bring the Republic face to face with one of the gravest perils in its diplomatic history.

FEW VACANCIES FOR SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

We have received numerous inquiries from enlisted men and civilians as to prospects of vacancies in the rank of second lieutenant in the line of the Army, in the Corps of Engineers and in the Philippine Scouts, for which usually examinations are announced after the graduation of the West Point cadets.

There will be no vacancies in second lieutenantcies of the mobile Army to which privates can be promoted this year, not to speak of places for civilian candidates for commissions. There are now about forty vacancies, and there will not be much more than fifty for the graduates of the Military Academy. There will be about 105 graduates from West Point this year, which will fill not only all of the vacancies in the mobile Army, but all that occur in the Corps of Engineers. Even then there will still be a surplus of graduates who will have to be made additional second lieutenants. The only prospect of an increase in the Army is through the passage of the Aviation bill. This creates sixty additional officers, but these officers must qualify as aviators before they create vacancies. Under the high standard fixed by the Signal Corps and the bill it is doubtful whether many will qualify as aviators this year. Not many vacancies are expected from the passage of this bill for some time.

The only prospect for promotion for enlisted men in the Army this year is in the Philippine Scouts. There will be a Philippine Scout examination on Nov. 1, and by that time all of the enlisted men now on the eligible list will be absorbed. Just how many vacancies in the Scouts will be available next year it is difficult to predict at this time.

If the New York Horse Show expects to have a representative team from the Army it will probably have to pay the expenses of the officers. This is due to a provision in the Army Appropriation Act enacted April 27, 1914, which specifies that no part of the appropriations shall be expended for defraying expenses of officers and enlisted men or horses in attending or taking part in horse shows or horse races. It is generally conceded that this provision will cover such events as the New York Horse Show, and as a consequence officers who attend the New York Show must defray their own expenses. There are not many officers in the Army who can afford to do this, and if the best horsemen in the Army are to attend the show their expenses must be defrayed either by the horse show or someone who is interested in horsemanship. This is very unfortunate for the Service, for nothing has done more to promote interest in horsemanship and the care of mounts than the New York Horse Show and other events of this character. In addition to discouraging the development of equitation in the Army, this provision will handicap this country in winning honors in military horsemanship contests. Even under the present conditions of the Service the Army has not been able to attain the standing among other nations in equitation that is desired, and Congress has placed another serious obstacle in the Army's way. While Congress has done all that it could to discourage any events that would assist in the development of horsemanship, it has carefully provided a way by which the Army can be used to attract crowds to "pumpkin shows," country fairs and other local exhibitions in which the members of Congress are personally interested. This is done by the clause in the proviso referred to above which states that it shall not be "held to apply to the officers, enlisted men and horses of any troop, battery or company which shall by order or permission of the Secretary of War and within the limits of the United States attend any horse show or any state, county or municipal fair, celebration or exhibition." These county fair exhibitions are of no benefit to the discipline of the troops, and frequently interfere with their training.

After all, the Cavalry camp at Winchester may be held this year. The prospects are improving for the relief of the 11th Cavalry from Colorado in time for the camp, which is not to take place in any case until July 10, and may be postponed for a week or so. Unless there is a change in the situation in Mexico orders will shortly be issued directing the 2d Cavalry to march from Fort Ethan Allen to Winchester. The squadron of the 5th Cavalry at Fort Sheridan can be sent by rail in a few days before the time for holding the encampment, and it is only a short march for the squadron at Fort Myer to Winchester. If the troops in Colorado are relieved as late as July 10 they can be sent to Winchester by rail.

Amendment No. 5 to the Naval Appropriation bill as adopted by the Senate will, if it becomes law, make engineer officers available as commandants of navy yards, as well as for any other shore duty, as it removes the present restriction of engineer officers to engineering duty. None of the Secretaries have paid much attention to this provision, or they have given it a liberal interpretation, assigning former engineer officers to duty outside of engineering; so that the amendment would only legalize what the different Secretaries have been doing. Secretary Daniels in a letter to a committee endorsed the amendment, as he thinks it removes an unreasonable restriction of the authority of the Secretary.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

The most important news in the Mexican situation this week is the proceedings of the A, B, C mediators. No compromise, no mediation and no intervention is said to be the attitude of General Carranza, as Supreme Chief of the Constitutionalist cause, toward the reply he received from the A, B, C mediators to his letter dealing with the right of the Mexican Constitutionalist to representation at the Niagara peace conference. Villa and Carranza are again at outs and an open break is feared by the mutual friends of the two Constitutionalist leaders, who have patched up the differences between the First Chief and the Commander-in-Chief twice in recent months. The friction is the result of General Carranza's opposition to the United States in its efforts to mediate the Mexican problem. The Mexican mediators, in addition to making formal announcement that General Huerta was conditionally prepared to resign, made the declaration that the present revolution, directed by General Carranza, was a subject for consideration by the mediators, and that without a settlement of that feature of the Mexican situation the international questions could not be solved. Another important feature of the situation, from which trouble is expected, is the clearance of the Antilla with her cargo of war supplies. There is an intimation that this clearance is held to be a breach of faith against the armistice and against mediation, and will be so asserted in a Mexican protest. Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, it is reported, has been instructed not to permit a blockade of the port of Tampico by the Mexican gunboats Progreso, Zaragoza and Bravo, and a clash between Rear Admiral Mayo and Commodore Azueta, commanding the Mexican fleet, is expected. General Huerta has ordered the Bravo, the Zaragoza and the Progreso to steam to Tampico and establish a blockade and not permit the landing of the shipment of arms and ammunition for the rebels on board the steamship Antilla, of the Ward Line, which cleared from New York city June 2.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., informs the War Department that Quevedo and one of his followers was arrested May 31 in the city of El Paso, Texas. He was a member of the Federal army which surrendered at Presidio, Texas, but escaped at that time. It is understood that he is now the head of a counter revolution in Chihuahua. He was ordered sent to Fort Wingate, where the other refugees are.

OUR ARMY AT VERA CRUZ.

The U.S. Army on May 30 completed one month's occupancy of Vera Cruz. There have been ashore more than 7,000 soldiers and marines, and not one death from disease has occurred within that period.

The customs and port officials at Vera Cruz, Mexico, fined the Hamburg-American liner Bavaria 118,685 pesos for having discharged a large portion of her cargo, consigned to Vera Cruz, at another port before arriving at the port of Vera Cruz, and for correcting her manifest after arrival in the port of Vera Cruz. A similar fine has been imposed upon the Ypiranga, amounting to \$94,350 pesos, for failure to discharge her cargo where consigned, failure to correct invoices accordingly, and discharging her cargo at a port other than that to which consigned. General Funston states that the officials in question had no option, under the Mexican law, and had to assess the fines in the sums named. No appeal has been taken on behalf of the vessels, and the presumption is that if any further proceedings are to be had representations will be made to our State Department. The agents of the Hamburg-American Line have arranged for bonds in order that the ships may sail.

The steamship Ypiranga, of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed June 1 from Vera Cruz for Puerto Mexico, en route to Europe. A bond covering the amount of the fines assessed against the Ypiranga and the Bavaria was signed by representatives of the Hamburg-American Line. The question of the fines against the Ypiranga and the Bavaria is one which pertains distinctly to the Custom House Department was the opinion expressed by Lieut. Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., of the Judge Advocate's Department. Colonel Porter said that the case will be decided according to the laws of Mexico. He expressed the opinion, however, that the fine was just and that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company will not be able to avoid paying it.

OUR NAVY IN MEXICAN WATERS.

Admiral Badger transmits the following despatch from Admiral Mayo at Tampico May 29: "I understand that about thirty more Americans have arrived at Tampico by train to-day. I cannot too strongly reiterate my personal opinion that Americans should be slow in returning to the oil fields around Tampico, especially as the companies are not sending any men out, and I understand that ten companies refuse to employ Americans under present conditions. I feel that a large number of unemployed Americans may cause an embarrassing, if not serious, situation."

Admiral Mayo reports May 29 that the land telegraph service is extremely uncertain and cannot be relied on from Tampico. No word has been received from Admiral Mayo as yet confirming the reported intention of Carranza to make Tampico his headquarters. The Yankton has visited the lights at Perez Arenas and Triangulos, and reports that she found all the lights in operation and in very good condition. The lightkeepers were well supplied with provisions and water, but a certain amount of additional provisions were left at each light by the Yankton. Several of the lightkeepers desired to be relieved, but the Yankton was under orders to take no one away from the lights unless seriously in need of medical attention. Admiral Mayo reports that so far he has not been able to ascertain of any direct demands made on oil companies for contributions to the Constitutionalist cause.

The Navy Department received the following information from Rear Admiral Badger at Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 31: The Minnesota has arrived at Tampico, and Rear Admiral Mayo has transferred his flag to that vessel, taking with him from the Connecticut the following staff officers: Lieutenant Cook, Lieutenant Farley and Major Lee. Rear Admiral Mayo will continue to use the Dolphin as his temporary flagship. Native lightkeepers for the lighthouse on Lobos Island have not yet arrived at that place, and the light is being at present maintained by the Cummins, pending the arrival of the native lightkeepers.

Admiral Badger reports June 1: "Following ten ensigns detached to home, await orders for further transfer Asiatic Station: Gilliland, Hatch and Timberlake from Arkansas; Dudley from Florida; Geer and Kates from Utah; Downes from Vermont; Green from Connecticut; Pillsbury from New Jersey; Gates from Chester. These,

also Flanigan from Connecticut, will go north first transportation."

Admiral Badger reports at 10 a.m. June 2: "Ontario, Arethusa, Ossabaw arrived. Texas sailed for Lobos Island. Will reinforce radio chain Tampico-Vera Cruz and obtain tactical data. Steamers Bavaria and Ypiranga cleared 4 p.m. June 1, former for Galveston, latter for Hamburg via continental ports."

"The good ships Piffle and Grape Juice were retired from the Atlantic Fleet by Rear Admiral Badger to-day," says a despatch from Vera Cruz to the New York Sun, June 4. "When the Navy captured Vera Cruz two small tugs were seized as part of the harbor equipment. The sailors christened them Piffle and Grape Juice as a joke, and the names stuck to the craft. When hailed by officers of the deck on other ships with 'What ship is that?' the crews would give the burlesque names, replying, 'The tug Piffle' or 'The tug Grape Juice.' Both the tugs were sent to a drydock for painting and repairs. Meanwhile reports of the popular christening had reached the ears of Rear Admiral Badger and he ordered a discontinuance of the joke."

The Arethusa, now at Lobos Island, near Tampico, Mexico, has been ordered to Charleston (Mass.) Yard for repairs.

Lieut. Thomas M. Luby, Marine Corps, is aboard the Texas in excellent health, as reported by Admiral Badger June 3. The marine detachment on board the Salem under the command of Captain Babb, U.S.M.C., has been transferred to the U.S.S. Texas.

Alfred J. Straka, ordinary seaman on board the Texas, was drowned alongside of that vessel at Vera Cruz 5 p.m. May 26, 1914. The remains of Straka were recovered and are being brought north.

One man was killed and two were seriously injured by the blowing out of a boiler tube on board the scout cruiser Salem at Puerto Mexico June 2. Bernard Glomseth, a coal passer, was killed, and Robert Anderson, fireman, first class, and Peter J. Patrick, coal passer, were those seriously injured.

WEST COAST.

Rear Admiral Howard reports conditions on May 28: "Cleveland reports conditions at Acapulco bad; irresponsible people firing recklessly in town and harbor. The Annapolis reports Americans in the Yaqui Valley safe; do not desire to leave. Quiet and orderly at San Blas. Railroad again cut between Mexico City and Manzanillo." Conditions at Acapulco were reported quiet on May 30.

Rear Admiral Howard reports May 31 to the Department that there is a distressing scarcity of water and provisions at Mazatlan and that navigational lights in that vicinity are uncertain. The Chattanooga and the Mexican gunboat Guerrero are reported to have arrived at Manzanillo. The Glacier and Yorktown have arrived at Lapaz.

Admiral Howard reports June 1: "Arrivals—Preble at San Blas; Raleigh at La Paz; Nero at Acapulco. Departures—Glacier for Guaymas. Constitutionalist fired on Mexican steamer Mena at Mazatlan. Artillery duel afternoon and evening. No lights Mazatlan to-night. The Constitutionalist at Mazatlan captured a schooner, tug, barges and provisions under artillery fire."

The Navy Department received a report June 3 that Roy Bridle, fireman, second class, died of heat exhaustion on board the U.S.S. Denver while she was sailing from Mazatlan to Acapulco.

LOCATION OF SHIPS IN MEXICAN WATERS.

The following is the location of ships in Mexican waters on June 3, 1914:

Vera Cruz: Wyoming, Arkansas, Florida, Utah, North Dakota, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Michigan, Vermont, Virginia, New Jersey, Nebraska, Georgia, New York, Connecticut, Mississippi, Hancock, Ontario, Des Moines, San Francisco, Salem, Nashville, Eagle, Vestal, Sonoma, Patapco, Orion, Chester, Yankton, Jenkins, Cassin, Jouett, Nereus, Mars, Lebanon and Arethusa.

New Orleans: Brutus.

Lobos Island: Texas and Cummins.

Tampico: Minnesota, Dolphin (off city), Ozark (off city), and Jarvis (en route).

La Paz: South Dakota, Raleigh, Yorktown, Whipple, Hull, Lawrence, Stewart and Perry.

Guaymas: West Virginia, New Orleans, Annapolis and Glacier.

Alvarado River: Paducah.

Puerto Mexico: Tacoma and Sacramento.

Pichilingue: Jupiter.

San Blas: Preble.

Mazatlan: California, Iris, Paul Jones, Hopkins and Truxtun.

Salina Cruz: Albany.

Acapulco: Cleveland, Nero and Denver (en route).

Manzanillo: Maryland and Chattanooga.

MEXICAN FORCES IN THE FIELD.

An interesting memorandum on the Mexican Federal and rebel forces by Capt. William A. Burnside, Inf., U.S.A., Military Attaché at Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Intelligence Officer with General Funston, was made public June 3. Captain Burnside estimates the total number of Huerta forces, including police, students and civil service employees, at 60,000.

"Practically the entire country," says Captain Burnside, "is in sympathy with revolution, and the pacified condition in many places is due to intimidation or indifference. For the purpose of robbery and the appropriation of property probably 150,000 armed men claim themselves to be revolutionists. However, the armed revolutionists having an organization and being actually under fair control of their leaders are estimated at about 70,000."

Of the Huerta forces the reports indicate that about 8,000 are scattered between Vera Cruz and the capital, and that the garrison at Mexico City numbers 13,000, including students and government employees. The estimate is made of only 3,000 regulars in the capital.

The strongest Federal garrisons, of 6,000 each, are at San Luis Potosi and Aguascalientes, with 5,000 at Guaymas.

The estimates show no considerable Huerta forces in the immediate vicinity of Vera Cruz.

Referring to the situation at Tampico and Tuxpam, now in Constitutionalist hands, the memorandum states that the officers there are deliberately deceiving the men in the ranks regarding Vera Cruz, declaring that that city is held by the followers of Carranza. To the direct question as to whether this was being done, the rebel officers replied: "Yes. At the present time it is not convenient to let the men know that Vera Cruz is in the hands of the Americans."

Captain Burnside states that little activity or efficiency can be expected from the Constitutionalist at Tampico and Tuxpam because they are not led as those directly under Villa. Captain Burnside points out that it is impossible that any sweeping advance of the Constitutionalist on Mexico City will be made, because the

northerners would then be getting away from the home territory, the only part of Mexico they really understand, and it would not be at all surprising if the leaders experienced difficulty in inducing the men to make a further southern advance.

Discussing the probable next movements of Villa's troops on the capital, Captain Burnside sees no possibility of the success of that campaign for many months. He says that even with San Luis Potosi taken, which they have not as yet accomplished, the Constitutionalist will have 315 miles to fight their way across to the capital through the concentrated forces of the Federals, which are now fully supplied with arms and ammunition.

He points out that of first importance after San Luis Potosi are Gonzales Junction and Celaya, which dominate the railroad lines supplying the capital with the bulk of the native food supplies. It is certain, he says, that desperate resistance to the advance would be encountered there.

Captain Burnside speaks of the Zapatistas as "not able successfully to operate except in the immediate vicinity of their home." He declares that the bandit arms supply comes from the defeated Federals sent out from the capital. He estimates the Zapata forces at 15,000 in scattered bands.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

Senate's passage of the Naval Appropriation bill is noted on page 1283.

The Sundry Civil bill was reported in the House June 4, as noted elsewhere.

The House Military Committee reports H.R. 13923, amended to read: "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to inquire into and report to Congress upon the advisability and practicability of purchasing the land near Petersburg, Va., containing 100 acres, more or less, known as the 'Crater Farm,' and preserving the same as a suitable memorial of the Civil War, a site for the erection of monuments, a professional study for the military student, and other public uses."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 5669, Mr. Perkins.—That any officer of the U.S. Navy now on the retired list, who, prior to June 30, 1911, was found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in the line of duty, and placed on the retired list, shall be given the rank and retired pay of the grade to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted at the time of his retirement: Provided, That any officer so promoted shall receive no back pay by reason of this advancement.

S. 5683, Mr. Ransdell.—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to certify to the Secretary of the Interior, for restoration to the public domain, all reservations that are not needed for naval purposes.

S. 5693, Mr. Martin, of Virginia.—To provide for the promotion of Pay Dir. William W. Galt, U.S.N., to the rank of rear admiral in the Pay Corps of the Navy upon his retirement from the Service.

S. 5711, Mr. Smith, of Maryland.—Appropriating \$75,000 for the erection at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., of a monument to Francis Scott Key and the soldiers and sailors who participated in the Battle of North Point and the defense of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812.

S. 5714, Mr. Weeks.—That any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps advanced in rank for services rendered during the War with Spain by the Act of March 3, 1901, shall be entitled, on retirement, to the next higher grade: Provided, That this shall apply to officers now on the retired list: Provided further, That such retirement shall be limited to the established grades at the time of the passage of this Act.

H. Res. 528, Mr. Treadway.—Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to inform the House of Representatives why, in pursuance of an Act approved March 4, 1911, for the establishment of marine schools, and for other purposes, no estimates have been submitted by the Navy Department for an appropriation of \$25,000 each for the several fiscal years 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914 to reimburse the commonwealth of Massachusetts for expense incurred in compliance with said Act of March 4, 1911.

H.R. 16896, Mr. Bryan.—For the relief of Col. Richard H. Wilson, U.S.A.; claims.

H.R. 16940, Mr. Holland.—To provide for the promotion of Pay Dir. William W. Galt, U.S.N., to the rank of rear admiral in the Pay Corps of the Navy upon his retirement from the Service.

H.R. 16955, Mr. Carr.—To provide for an increase in the facilities of the Frankford Arsenal. Construction of a new artillery-ammunition shop building, at a cost of about \$48,000; construction of a new carpenter shop building, at a cost of about \$75,000; and the construction of a new lumber shed, at a cost of about \$10,000.

H.R. 16957, Mr. Britten.—To amend Naval Personnel Law and provide for assignment to duty of officers retired thereunder. Text on page 1283.

H.R. 16991, Mr. McClellan.—That Sec. 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of the claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for loss of private property destroyed in the military service of the United States" be, and hereby is, amended by striking therefrom the provision: "And provided further, That this Act shall not apply to losses sustained in time of war or hostilities with Indians."

H.R. 17011, Mr. Johnson, of Washington.—Authorizing the Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, to select an island, in any of the insular or territorial possessions of the United States for use as a national home for persons affected with leprosy.

H.R. 17013, Mr. Hayes.—To erect at the summit of Fremont's Peak, in San Benito county, Cal., a monument suitably commemorating the unfurling on that spot of the flag of the United States by General Fremont at the outbreak of the War with Mexico at a cost not to exceed \$10,000: Provided, That no expense for the care and maintenance of said monument shall be borne by the Government of the United States.

MR. BRITTEN'S "PLUCKING BOARD" BILL.

In harmony with his bill, H.R. 16757, toward eliminating the Navy "Plucking Board," published on page 1254, our issue of May 30, Congressman Britten on June 1 introduced an amendment to the Navy Personnel act of 1899 providing for retaining in the Navy at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy such officers as may be plucked by the board this year. Mr. Britten says:

"If my amendment is adopted it will mean that officers plucked in the future will not be retired on pay and the country deprived of their valuable services, but will be compelled to devote their highly specialized ability, the acquiring of which cost the Government many thousands of dollars per officer, to the Navy Department in such capacity and in the performance of duties to which they are deemed best fitted by the Secretary. The tremendous saving of money, as well as of the loss of valuable service that could be rendered by experienced men, is a reason for the early adoption of the bill."

"Officers that have been retired by previous plucking boards are at the present time drawing retired pay of nearly half a million dollars per year, and in return are delivering nothing in service to this Government. This, I think, is not only unbusinesslike and unnecessary,

but decidedly unfair to the taxpayer in general and to the Government, who educated at so great an expense these men for the positions they held previous to their forced retirement.

"There are many positions in the Revenue Cutter, Lighthouse and departmental services requiring just such technical knowledge as is possessed by these retired officers, and in justice to the taxpayer, as well as to the officers themselves, who are forced to submit to this compulsory plucking, it is only right that they should be assigned to the carrying out of the duties of these positions, and thereby give some return for the salary paid them by Uncle Sam."

Mr. Britten's second bill, amending the Personnel act, provides that when service is ordered by the Secretary it is compulsory, and the salary to be drawn shall not exceed the salary and allowance provided by law for the grade of lieutenant commander. The text follows:

H.R. 16957, Mr. Britten.—That officers heretofore placed on the retired list of the Navy, in accordance with Secs. 8 and 9 of the Act approved March 3, 1899, to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States, as amended by the Act approved Aug. 22, 1912, making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be ordered to such duty as they may be able to perform at sea or on shore, and while so employed in time of peace shall receive the pay and allowances of officers of the active list of the same rank: Provided, That no such retired officers so employed on active duty shall receive, in time of peace, any greater pay and allowances than the pay and allowances which are now or may hereafter be provided by law for lieutenant commanders on the active list of the like length of service: Provided further, That any such officers whose retired pay exceeds the highest pay and allowances of the grade of lieutenant commander, shall, while so employed in time of peace, receive their retired pay only, in lieu of all other pay and allowances.

SHARP CRITICISM OF PLUCKING BOARDS.

In a brief presented to Congress on behalf of Capt. Armistead Rust, U.S.N., Mr. Henry B. Rust, of Pittsburgh, Pa., argues that Section 9 of the Naval Personnel Law is not being applied according to the intent of the law. In selecting officers for compulsory retirement the "plucking board" should receive the records of officers in a tabulated form, instead of as now, untabulated and undigested, those of all the officers in the grades from which selections are made for compulsory retirement comprising many thousands of pages. Mr. Rust complains that the earlier boards assumed "that their duties were properly performed so long as they were careful to select out those officers who would probably have failed to pass their next physical examination for promotion, or those who were known throughout the Service as having been guilty of intemperance or other irregularities. Though these officers may not have been highly efficient, they should have been proved to be the 'least efficient' by a comparison of the written records before, under the law, they could justly be 'plucked'."

"These careless and irregular methods of the earlier boards were not apparent so long as the officers retired were regarded as not especially desirable or were known to have had, through carelessness, serious accidents or been guilty of grave personal offenses; but their acceptance as precedents by subsequent boards, after most of the notably deficient or unfortunate officers had been retired from the upper grades, has resulted in such glaring injustice as to produce conditions that are intolerable. The law demands the retirement of the 'least efficient'—not inefficient, but less efficient than those who remain.' This can only be determined, in accordance with the law, by an exhaustive analysis and comparison of all the records numerically."

"It is incumbent upon the board to consider the whole of an officer's record—those things to his credit as well as those to his discredit, and not from the latter merely to find an excuse for his retirement. It would be a simple and inexpensive matter for the Navy Department to have the records of all officers in the grades from which selections are made so condensed and tabulated that they could be filed in one drawer of a vertical filing cabinet. From these records so condensed and filed a merit roll could be prepared for each grade that would show accurately the relative efficiency, in figures, of each officer, from which the retiring board could then select the least efficient without knowing the names of the officers. This simple, accurate and just system would meet with the approval of every open-minded naval officer who gave the subject careful consideration. A similar system has been used successfully at the Naval Academy for years in fixing the relative class standing of the midshipmen."

It is contended by Mr. Rust that there is nothing in the law to justify the assumption that the plucking board is created a star chamber body. "This star chamber body has admittedly been largely influenced in some of its selections by secret hearsay evidence or gossip. It has assumed such great latitude in making these selections that some officers are of the opinion that they can, with impunity, select whom they please regardless of records, and that any officer who has aroused the displeasure and antagonism of the powers that be is apt to be plucked. This board has not only failed to adopt the methods contemplated by the law, but has failed to develop any systematic method of procedure."

Captain Rust was retired as the least efficient of 520 officers July 1, 1912, one day before he would have received his justly earned promotion. Mr. Rust goes exhaustively into the record of Captain Rust to show that he is recognized as the possessor of one of the brightest minds in the Service and that his health and character were and always had been excellent. "There is on file in the Department, as a part of his record, a long list of special extra work to his credit, which gives conclusive evidence of this officer's excellent mental equipment, painstaking industry and great interest in the welfare of the Service. His work in the development of the science of navigation proves him to be an authority on the subject and an independent and advanced thinker. A comparison of all the official records is not necessary to convince anyone of ordinary intelligence that the board made a serious mistake in retiring him. It is not possible that 99.8 per cent. of the officers in the Navy had better records."

Mr. Rust scoffs at the explanation that "the active list had been scrutinized so often that all the undesirable officers had been eliminated and the board was compelled to 'pluck' some officers of very fine character and high efficiency, as 'least efficient,' only in this highly efficient organization." He gives a synopsis of court-martial proceedings to show that there are several officers whose court-martial records "show conclusively that at least one of them, and probably all were 'less useful for the efficiency of the naval service' than Captain Rust." As

to the matter of the Hist. Mr. Rust says: "No damage was done, the paint on the bottom was not scratched, and the vessel was backed off without assistance in thirty-five minutes. Captain Rust was court-martialed and practically exonerated, but technically found guilty, in that he was held to be officially responsible for the actions of his subordinates. He was not punished, was not dropped any numbers and was not publicly reprimanded."

"The law was especially designed for the removal from the Service of the mediocre men; not the active men of initiative who may have had trivial accidents—accidents occur at sea—men who do things are the ones that have accidents. As the law is being applied a premium is placed on mediocrity and inaction. The arbitrary opposition to all attempts at correcting mistakes of this board is primarily due to a bureaucratic unwillingness to admit that someone in the military oligarchy has erred. This is the same attitude that existed in the French War Office a few years ago and made possible the Dreyfus scandal by permitting a small clique of unscrupulous officers to turn the blunder of a secret military court into a national disgrace."

"An injustice, or serious mistake, would have been impossible had the Bureau of Navigation condensed and tabulated the records for the use of the board, or if the board had demanded sufficient assistance to properly compile the information before making their selections. It can be relied upon to protect the honor and individual interests of every man in the organization with the same fidelity that it exacts the proper service from them. This principle should be thoroughly injected into the whole naval establishment. Each officer on duty in the Department should be forced to realize that he, as a part of that establishment, is in duty bound to use all the influence of his position to see that the Department executes the laws, according to their spirit and intent, to further the ends of justice."

"Each case of this character must be decided solely on its individual merits. The possibility that other similar bills may be introduced into Congress does not mean that Congress will have to pass them. Can Congress afford to take the position that it will not grant justice to one man for fear it may have to consider other bills? What would be thought of the President or Governor who refused to pardon a man, wrongly sentenced to be hanged, for fear that he might have to consider other applicants for pardons?"

"Shall the members of Congress demand full justice for the officers of the Navy? Or shall they permit this law to be discredited and its purpose defeated until they are forced to repeal Section 9?"

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS TO CONFERENCE.

The Senate on June 2 passed the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 14034), carrying a number of amendments. The following items now go to conference committee of the two Houses for adjustment:

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The Senate follows the House in voting for two battleships and six torpedo boat destroyers, but would authorize eight or more submarines instead of eight, the following paragraphs being substituted for the House provisions relating to submarines:

Eight or more submarines, one to be of seagoing type; seven or more to be of coast and harbor defense type; to cost not exceeding in the aggregate \$4,460,000, and the sum of \$1,825,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose, to be available until expended, and the appropriation made in the Naval Act approved March 4, 1913, "Wrecking pontoon: for construction or purchase of a testing and wrecking pontoon for submarines, to be available until expended, \$300,000," is hereby made available until expended for the construction of said submarine boats.

Three of the coast defense submarine torpedo boats herein authorized shall be built on the Pacific coast: Provided, That the cost of construction on the Pacific coast does not exceed the cost of construction on the Atlantic coast, plus the cost of transportation from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and the Secretary of the Navy is requested to consider the advisability of stationing the four small submarine torpedo boats herein authorized on the coast of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico as a proper naval defense thereof.

The Senate voted down its committee's recommendation to strike out the House provision that "one of the battleships hereby authorized shall be built and constructed at a government navy yard," and Senator O'Gorman's efforts thus secure for Brooklyn another big ship to follow No. 39, recently begun there; provided the conferees accept the Senate's further action on the paragraph where it struck out an appropriation of \$200,000 and the authorization that the Secretary might equip therewith such yard as he may designate for building the battleship.

The Senate amends the paragraph which authorizes the Secretary to build any of the vessels in navy yards in case of combinations among bidders, by inserting the clause "Except where otherwise directed."

The Senate would make the appropriation for "Construction and Machinery," "Torpedo boats," "Equipment of Vessels" and "Armor and Armament" available until expended.

In the paragraph making funds unavailable for purchase of articles which the navy yards, gun factories, etc., are equipped to supply, the reservation clause is cut down to the following: "Unless such Government plants are unable to complete the work within the time required, and except in cases of emergency."

New paragraphs under the "Increase of Navy" are added as follows:

Any and all items which are appropriated for under the terms of this act shall be expended for and accounted for in accordance therewith. But the Secretary of the Navy, in estimating the actual cost of a ship built by the Government, may deduct from the estimated cost of such ship as built under the appropriation therefor any sums which he deems not just to be charged thereto. This right to so estimate the cost of a ship shall, however, not be construed to effect any change in the purposes of the expenditures herein authorized.

A committee is hereby authorized to be appointed, to consist of one member of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate and one member of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, to be selected by the chairman of the respective committees, and one naval officer, to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy, to investigate and report at the next regular session of Congress upon the selection of a suitable site for the erection of an armor plant to enable the United States to manufacture its own armor plate and special-treatment steel capable of standing all ballistic and other necessary tests required for use in vessels of the Navy at the lowest possible cost to the Government, taking into consideration all of the elements necessary for the economical and successful operation of such a plant, such as the availability of labor, material, and fuel, and transportation facilities to and from said plant. Said report shall contain the cost of a site sufficient to accommodate a plant having an annual output capacity of 20,000 tons and a site for an output of 10,000 tons, and also an itemized statement of the cost of the neces-

sary buildings, machinery, and accessories for each, and the annual cost and maintenance of each; and the estimated cost of the finished product. Said committee is authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths. The sum of \$5,000 is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of said committee and to be immediately available.

The President may, in his discretion, direct the sale, in such manner, at such price, and upon such terms as he shall deem proper, of the battleships Idaho and Mississippi. All moneys received from the sale of said vessels shall, after payment therefrom of the expenses of such sale, be deposited by the Secretary of the Navy in the Treasury, and shall, until expended, be available for the construction of such other vessel or vessels, at least equal for purposes of offenses and defense to the most modern vessels of the same class now projected here or abroad, as the President may in his discretion authorize: Provided, That no vessel shall be sold, exchanged, or conveyed under this authorization unless such sale, exchange, or conveyance, or the agreement thereof, shall have been made prior to July 1, 1915: Provided further, That any vessel or vessels constructed from the money received from the sale of the Mississippi and Idaho shall not be included in the annual appropriations for the increase of the Navy.

A motion to reduce the construction program from two battleships to one, proposed by Mr. Vardaman, of Mississippi, was lost by a vote of 16 to 42.

Section 2, added by the Senate, provides that all appropriations contained in this act shall be immediately available from the date of the passage thereof.

OTHER CHANGES IN THE SENATE.

The Senate makes the following changes in the body of the bill:

Restores the provisos stricken out in the House on point of order, (1) authorizing expenditure of \$104,000 for entertainment of crews and officers of fleets invited by the President to participate in the Panama-Pacific celebration; (2) remitting canal tolls upon foreign vessels coming to the exposition, and (3) to define anchorage grounds for the rendezvous of the fleets.

Adds: "That officers who now perform engineering duty on shore only shall be eligible for any shore duty compatible with their rank and grade to which the Secretary of the Navy may assign them."

Increases amount for "Recruiting" from \$130,000 to \$150,000; "Gunnery exercises," \$100,000 to \$115,000. The proviso under "Recruiting" is amended to read: "Provided, That authority is hereby granted to employ the services of an advertising agency or agencies," etc.

The paragraph relating to naturalization of aliens who have served one term of four years is amended in three places so as to include in its benefits those who have served in the Revenue Cutter Service.

The Senate adds, under "Ocean and Lake Surveys": "Provided, That as much of this appropriation as practicable shall be used in producing and preparing, by survey or otherwise, American charts and sailing directions to replace those of foreign production which now have to be purchased abroad; and for this purpose the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to detail such naval officers as may be necessary to the Hydrographic Office."

Adopts a proviso that would enable the pensions of beneficiaries of the Naval Home to be disposed of in the same manner as prescribed for inmates of the Soldiers' Homes.

Makes available until expended the appropriations for modernizing and relining guns and for torpedoes and appliances.

"Bureau of Yards and Docks" appropriation is made to include general maintenance of Naval Observatory.

In place of the House paragraphs (1) appropriating \$148,000 for improvement of building slips and equipment at Boston Navy Yard and (2) covering back into the Treasury the unexpended balance of Marine Barracks, Boston, appropriation of fiscal year 1914, the following is inserted: "That the unobligated balance under the appropriation, Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, not exceeding \$148,000, is hereby made available for building slip and equipment."

Navy yard, New York, to complete Pier D, \$25,000, instead of \$12,000; authorized cost of Pier C is increased to \$150,000; to extend second floor mold loft \$8,500 is appropriated.

Navy yard, Philadelphia, for building slips and equipment \$200,000 appropriation is inserted.

Navy yard, Washington, D.C., a fireproof general storehouse is authorized (cost not to exceed \$225,000), and \$100,000 is appropriated.

Navy yard, Norfolk, a new drydock is authorized (to cost not to exceed \$3,000,000) and \$230,000 is appropriated therefor.

Navy yard, Charleston, S.C., the Senate adds \$10,000 to the dredging item, making it \$20,000.

Navy yard, Mare Island, the House appropriation of \$207,000 for improvement of hydraulics is to be immediately available and \$20,000 is added for dredging and diking.

For naval station, Key West, Fla., construction of a breakwater is authorized (limit of contract \$600,000) and \$100,000 is appropriated.

The Senate restores the authorization increasing limit of cost of Pearl Harbor drydock to \$4,986,500; also the appropriation of \$500,000 for the powder factory at Indian Head.

The Senate provides for fuel oil storage at San Francisco Bay and appropriates \$100,000 therefor; also for fuel-oil storage, at some point accessible to the oil fields of Texas and Oklahoma, to be determined by the Secretary of the Navy, \$150,000; and would make \$500,000 appropriated for coal and fuel depots available until expended.

For the Naval Disciplinary Barracks at Port Royal, S.C., \$150,000 is appropriated.

Under Contingent, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the Senate adds:

Provided, That the expenditure of \$40,000 is hereby authorized from the naval hospital fund for such temporary structures and equipment of the naval hospitals at Mare Island and Puget Sound as may be necessary to make especial preparation for the sick of the Navy and visiting fleets at the time of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and to relieve the present crowded condition of those institutions.

The appropriation for "Transportation of Remains" shall be available "until expended."

The dental surgeon at Naval Academy is to receive his salary of \$2,400, "with longevity increase of \$200, based on fifteen years' service from Nov. 9, 1914."

The Senate adds a proviso "That hereafter the number of enlisted men provided for shall be construed to mean the daily average number of enlisted men in the naval service during the fiscal year."

The Senate restores the following, which had gone out of the bill in the House on point of order: The provisions

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increasing the number of chaplains to one for each 1,250 of the total naval and Marine Corps personnel, and creating the grade of acting chaplain and fixing rank and pay of same.

Also authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for use of a drydock to be constructed by private parties at Hunters Point, San Francisco, Cal., at \$50,000 per year for six years.

Naval Supply Account credits are to be available until expended; likewise "Steam Machinery" balances.

The Senate adds, under "Provisions, Navy":

The accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow members of the Navy Nurse Corps the amounts which as commutation of subsistence have been at any time checked against their accounts or withheld from them as the result of the decisions of the Comptroller dated Dec. 21, 1912, and April 29, 1913, and to pay said sums out of any appropriation for provisions, Navy.

Under Bureau of Construction Repair, adds:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized at his discretion to issue free of cost the national flag, United States national ensign No. 7, used for draping the coffin of any officer or enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps whose death occurs while in the Service of the United States Navy or Marine Corps, upon request, to the relatives of the deceased officer or enlisted man or, upon request, to a school, patriotic order, or society to which the deceased officer or man belonged.

In place of the paragraph, which went out on point of order in the House, to appoint twenty-five enlisted men annually as midshipmen, the Senate adopts the following:

Hereafter in addition to the appointments of midshipmen to the United States Naval Academy as now prescribed by law, the Secretary of the Navy is allowed fifteen appointments annually from the enlisted men of the Navy who are citizens of the United States and not more than twenty years of age on the date of entrance to the Naval Academy and who shall have served not less than one year as enlisted men on the date of entrance: Provided, That such appointments shall be made in the order of merit from candidates who have passed such physical and such competitive mental examinations as the Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe; and candidates so selected shall then be required to pass the physical and mental examinations now required by law for entrance to the Naval Academy.

Appropriation of \$8,600 is authorized for correction of acoustics of the Naval Academy chapel and auditorium, contractor to give bond and work to be passed upon by a board "composed of the chairman of the two Naval Committees of Congress, the Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and a like number familiar with the problems involved to be named by the Secretary of the Navy."

OMITTED ON POINTS OF ORDER.

Points of order were made and sustained to the following provisos, which were therefore dropped:

That all expenditures appropriated for, under whatever designation which actually constitute a part of yard maintenance, shall be charged to yard maintenance.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make such readjustments as may be necessary to equalize the pay of the clerical, drafting, inspection, and messenger force of navy yards and stations, with the salaries paid employees of the other Government departments having like duties.

That hereafter no officer or enlisted man in active service absent from duty on account of intemperance use of drugs or alcohol or other misconduct shall receive pay for period of absence, the time so absent and the cause to be ascertained under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. An enlistment not to be regarded as complete until the enlisted man shall have made good any time in excess of one day lost by unauthorized absences, or on account of intemperance or other misconduct, or while in confinement awaiting trial if trial results in conviction, or while in confinement under sentence.

New drydock for Portsmouth, N.H. (to cost \$2,500,000) \$200,000.

Amending Appropriation Act of Aug. 22, 1912, so far as it relates to payment of six months' pay to widow of an officer or enlisted man, etc., to provide that hereafter immediately upon official notification of the death, from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct, the Paymaster General shall cause to be paid to the widow, or children, or other dependent relative, previously designated, an amount equal to six months' pay, exclusive of expenses of interment which the Government defrays.

Building slip for Puget Sound Navy Yard, \$200,000.

The proviso to create the grade of vice admiral was omitted; it appears in the bill, S. 4247, already passed by the Senate, but not yet considered in the House.

That laws relating to annual leave contained in the Acts of March 15, 1898, and July 7, 1898, shall hereafter apply to classified civil service per diem employees of the clerical, drafting, inspection, messenger, and watch forces at navy yards, naval stations, and other offices or stations under the Navy Department.

Making pay of electrical-expert aids and electrical experts in the classified service of the Navy as follows: First class, \$3,600 per annum; second class, \$3,000 per annum; third class, \$2,400 per annum; fourth class, \$1,800 per annum.

For the purpose of reducing military and naval expenditures of the powers, empowering the President to invite delegates from the countries of the world to meet in Washington during the autumn of 1914, to deliberate upon and take action toward an agreement for reduction; appropriating \$5,000 for reception of delegates and to carry out on the part of the United States the terms of such agreement.

To pay ten per cent. of any fine or penalty recovered to the person giving information leading to the recovery of penalties for fraud in the construction, or in the quality of armor or armament of battleships, or in war material purchased by the Government.

SENATE DEBATE ON THE NAVY BILL.

The question of the alleged powder monopoly again came up for discussion in the debate on the Navy Appropriation bill May 28. Mr. Swanson, who described Admiral Strauss as the finest expert on the powder question in the United States, reported the Admiral as having estimated the cost of the manufacture of smokeless powder at 40.1 cents, the Government paying the Du Ponts for half the powder it uses 53 cents a pound, the ultimate amount fixed by law. Assuming that the Government can manufacture powder at the same price as the manufacturer from whom it now purchases it, Mr. Swanson estimated that there will be a saving of \$585,000, so that the \$500,000 appropriated in the bill to increase the Indian Head plant would, according to the mathematics of Mr. Swanson, be saved in two years. "In addition to that," he said, "we occupy this position in reference to our smokeless powder: The Du Pont Company makes the powder according to the specifications, according to the plans, the investigation, and the direction of the department entirely, and we pay them this profit. We furnish the specifications and everything in reference to it."

Mr. Warren said in reply: "As a matter of fact, the information as to chemical processes, combinations, and so forth, comes to the Government largely from the Du Ponts. The Government, on the other hand, has tried out this powder under all circumstances, and, working in harmony with the Du Ponts, the degree of excellence has been attained which the Government demands in the making up of powder. The Du Ponts have charged little or nothing to the Government for their secrets and have retained none. On the other hand, the Government has not denied the privilege, as I understand, to the Du Ponts to manufacture powder for whomsoever they may choose on any required specifications."

In reply to the suggestion of Mr. Reed that the Du Pont Powder Company might sell powder to the Government with which we were at war, Mr. Weeks said: "I have seen it stated in the public press in several instances lately that the Du Pont Powder Company had a contract with one of the contesting parties in Mexico to sell powder to it, and that the company referred the matter either to the Navy Department or to the War Department and asked if it would be inimical to the interests of this country if it carried out the contract, stating that it would cancel the contract if that were the case."

Mr. Warren called attention to the fact that while the appropriation for the increase of the Indian Head factory was only \$500,000 Admiral Strauss, who is the head of the Ordnance Bureau and who speaks for the Navy, estimates that it would take \$785,920 to provide the required improvements; also to the further fact that the board who determined that the cost of the powder was 40.1 cents per pound did not include in their estimate, taxes, extra compensation for scientific work and the extraordinary services furnished by officers of the Army and Navy, advertisements, selling expenses, etc. The Navy board figured that the reasonable cost price for the Du Ponts would be about forty-nine cents. Mr. Warren referred to the fact that when the war in Cuba broke out we had no powder, and Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, used the power of his position to buy \$50,000 worth of powder, "without law, appropriation, or order from his superiors." We then contracted for 5,000,000 pounds of the old style powder and when we found that this was 2,500,000 pounds more than we needed, the Du Ponts cancelled the contract, "so that," he said, "with all the blackness you may paint against this company, its relations with the United States in connection with furnishing powder for the Army and Navy, have been, evidently, if to the benefit of the Du Pont Company, certainly to the benefit of the nation as well. I believe that there is but one way to handle this matter, whatever may be done with the amendment, and that is, if you can secure powder at a reasonable price—it may be at a little higher price than it will cost the Government to manufacture it—in some way to maintain the works that are now erected to make this particular smokeless powder of large grain to be used for the Navy. I take no stock in the plan to spend money enough to erect a plant sufficiently large to make all our own powder, whether in time of peace or in time of war. That may be economy from a narrow, immediate viewpoint, but it is not my idea of safe or final economy. It would be dangerous and foolhardy, and especially so at this particular time."

The question as to requiring the Secretary of the Navy to build one of the new battleships in a navy yard led to some discussion. As the bill came from the House it provided, in addition to this, for an appropriation to equip some navy yard, to be designated by the Secretary, with the necessary building slips and equipment. The Senate committee struck out these two provisions, incorporated in one paragraph, and finally the requirement that one battleship be constructed in a Government navy yard was retained and an appropriation to equip some navy yard, designated by the Secretary, with necessary building slips and equipment was stricken out. Mr. O'Gorman stated that the Government has expended upward of \$500,000,000 of public money for the ships of the Navy, and not to exceed \$35,000,000 has been expended through the Government navy yards.

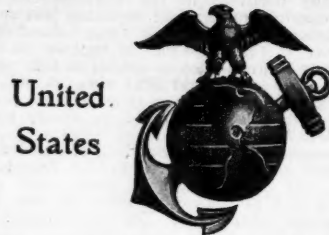
Mr. Lodge said: "I do not want to tie the Secretary to a hard-and-fast rule. I want him to have the opportunity as much as possible to build ships wherever he can get the best ship in the quickest time, and I think if his hands are free he can do that much better than if he is compelled to build a battleship in a particular yard."

Mr. Hughes said: "I do not pretend to say that the present Secretary of the Navy is unfriendly to governmental construction; but in so many different ways has it been attempted to favor private shipyards and to discredit, criticize, and blame governmental construction, that I think Congress should write into this bill, in the language that it has written into practically every other bill that I can remember, whenever two ships were to be constructed and it was possible to lay down one of them in a Government yard, that the Secretary of the Navy should continue the policy that we forced upon them in the past."

The amendment to the Navy bill providing for the sale of the battleships Idaho and Mississippi, and the expenditure of the money received for them for a more modern vessel, was promptly adopted without debate, further than a suggestion from Mr. Lodge who said of the vessels it was proposed to sell: "Captain Winterhalter, who appeared before the committee with the Secretary of the Navy in regard to it, told me that they were first-rate vessels and that there was no objection at all to our keeping them."

In the course of the debate on the question of building an armor plate factory a letter was presented by

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Mr. Oliver from Samuel Dickson, a Philadelphia lawyer, who was so sharp in his denunciation of what he regarded as an absurdity in building the armor plate plant that the Senate voted to strike out one clause from his letter before allowing its publication in the Record.

Mr. Vardaman offered an amendment to strike out two battleships and insert one, but he was not answered and the amendment was promptly rejected by sixteen yeas and forty-two nays, thirty-seven not voting. In the course of his remarks Mr. Vardaman said: "I contend that the Navy which this nation now possesses is more than ample for all of its present needs and the needs of its immediate future. We have more vessels to-day than we can man and officer. Mr. Witherspoon, one of the ablest men in public life, a gentleman who understands the naval situation not only of the United States, but of all countries better, I believe, than any other man in Congress, has declared, if I remember his figures, that the present Navy of the United States is short of equipment 3,000 officers and 6,000 men."

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The Sundry Civil bill was reported to the House June 4, containing the following Service items:

For the payment of express charge on tents shipped by Quartermaster's Corps May 9, 1909, from Philadelphia, Pa., to Pulaski, Tenn., for use of sufferers from floods, \$148.96.

For the following fortifications and armament thereof for the Panama Canal, to be immediately available until expended, namely:

For purchase and installation of electric light and power plants for seacoast fortifications on Canal Zone, \$33,550.

For purchase, manufacture and test of ammunition for seacoast and land defense cannon, including necessary experiments in connection therewith, and machinery necessary for its manufacture at the arsenals, \$223,000.

For alterations, maintenance and installation of seacoast artillery, including the purchase and manufacture of machinery, tools and materials necessary for the work and expenses of civilian mechanics, and extra duty pay for enlisted men engaged thereon, \$26,000.

For alterations, maintenance and repair of mine material, \$2,700.

For the construction of fire control stations and the purchase and installation of accessories therefor, \$50,000.

For cost on Panama Canal Zone of barracks, quarters, storehouses and other buildings necessary for accommodating the mobile Army and Coast Artillery troops to be stationed there, including water, sewer and lighting systems, roads, walks, etc., \$700,000.

In all, specifically for fortifications and armament thereof for the Panama Canal, \$1,124,475.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Prairie, now at Hampton Roads, has been ordered to New York.

The Smith will leave the Charleston Yard about June 15 for a trip to New York and return.

The Wheeling, now at Guantanamo Bay, has been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for overhaul.

The Patuxent will remain at Key West until June 9, and then proceed to Vera Cruz.

The Petrel, now at Key West, has been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for overhaul.

The flag of the commander, Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Connecticut to the Minnesota. The Dolphin, however, will continue to act as temporary flagship for the present.

The Worden, now at Annapolis, has been ordered to the Charleston Yard, to join the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

It is the intention of the Navy Department to assign the Isla de Luzon to duty with the Illinois Naval Militia as the relief of the Dubuque, and to assign the Dubuque to general service in the Atlantic.

The commanding officer of the Hannibal reports that Harry Swartz, ordinary seaman, was drowned in the surf in the vicinity of Colon while on duty May 28. The commanding officer states there is little probability of recovering the body.

Secretary Daniels has strongly commended Lieut. A. L. Bristol, U.S.N., Walter L. Cleland, seaman, and Paul

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R. Hoover, ordinary seaman, for their gallantry and heroism in risking their lives to save another enlisted man who had suddenly become violently insane. While the Cummins was off Vera Cruz on the afternoon of May 5, 1914, the man who became insane was put in double irons to prevent him from doing any harm, and while in double irons suddenly jumped overboard, and would have been drowned but for the prompt and heroic action of these men. Lieutenant Bristol held up the drowning man while the other men placed a line around him and hauled him on board. The rescue was made at great personal risk, as the man was struggling violently.

A delayed report has been brought to the attention of the Navy Department of the gallantry of the following named men, who are attached to the New Hampshire: Patrick J. O'Connor, chief water tender; William P. Alexander, sailmaker's mate; Joseph L. Crouch, coxswain; John Bertalovich and Howard Reid, seamen; Raymond A. Hodge, coxswain; Charles Wright, seaman; and George R. Teufel, ordinary seaman. A ferry boat was entering the slip at Norfolk, Va., April 9, 1914, and an automobile on the deck of the boat accidentally started ahead, and breaking through the guard chain and gates plunged overboard with its occupants. The above named men by their prompt action, some by hanging over the edge of the apron while others held them by the feet, another by climbing down the broken gate, and in other ways, and at some risk to their lives, succeeded in rescuing five of the party. Secretary Daniels has commended these men in a personal letter for their gallantry and quick work in rescuing lives.

The Secretary of the Navy has forwarded to Robert P. Keathly, seaman on board the Marblehead; Charles Schocklin, gunner's mate, second class, on board the Utah, and John H. Irving, coxswain on board the Cleveland, silver life-saving medals presented by the Treasury Department in recognition of gallant conduct in saving lives. Keathly saved a shipmate from drowning in Sausalito, Cal., Feb. 26, 1914, and Schocklin and Irving while at Hampton Roads, Va., Jan. 7, 1914, rescued an enlisted man from drowning.

Mr. O. C. Gould, Consular Agent at Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, who was given entire charge of the recovery of the U.S. tug Potomac, abandoned in the ice last winter, has performed his work with success and economy. He reported the vessel safely at Curling, N.F., May 29, and wired the Navy Department as follows: "Am bringing Potomac directly to New York, reaching there probably Friday, June 5. Have competent crew and expenses will be less than sending naval crew here. Am bringing Brainard, Caruthers, Dixon, Kaufman and Snowden. I will report at Washington before returning to Curling from New York."

When a motor boat was disabled in the East River on May 28 and capsized by being hit by a scow, in tow of a tug, which resulted in the drowning of one man and two women, seamen from the U.S. armored cruiser Tennessee, in the New York Navy Yard, rescued Mr. Munro alive and carried him to the deck of the battleship, where he died while a Navy surgeon was trying to save him. The only person in the motor boat who was saved was the one person who could not swim. As soon as the accident became known a launch was lowered from the Tennessee. On the up tide the seamen picked up Mr. Munro, who was almost exhausted. They hurried him to the Tennessee, and Dr. Charlton, Navy surgeon, was called from the hospital ship Solace, now in the yard. Dr. Charlton and a Hospital Corps man worked over Mr. Munro for half an hour, when he died. At the Dock street pier Dr. Southmayde applied a pulmotor to Mrs. William Munro, but without avail. She died within an hour. The man that was saved managed to cling to the side of the capsized craft and was picked up. The body of the other woman was not found.

BATTLE PRACTICE, U.S. NAVY.

The U.S. battleship Delaware, Capt. W. L. Rodgers, was awarded first honors on June 4 for meritorious work in the recent battle practice of the battleship class of vessels of the U.S. Navy. The rating of this vessel was only a fraction higher than the Kansas, closely followed by the Wyoming, Saratoga and Nebraska. In all forms of practice during the year ending June 1, 1914, the Wyoming led the vessels of the Navy. The Delaware

ranked second, with the Rhode Island, Kansas and Saratoga next in the order named.

The following is the standing of vessels of the battleship class recently conducting battle practice:

Stand- ing.	Vessel.	Merit.	Commanding Officer.
1.	Delaware	55.384	Capt. W. L. Rodgers.
2.	Kansas	55.362	Capt. W. B. Fletcher.
3.	Wyoming	55.772	Capt. J. H. Glennon.
4.	Saratoga	55.346	Comdr. J. H. Dayton.
5.	Nebraska	52.174	Capt. G. R. Evans.
6.	Rhode Island	46.798	Capt. C. S. Williams.
7.	Pittsburgh	38.347	Capt. W. W. Gilmer.
8.	Maryland	32.607	Capt. P. Andrews.
9.	Michigan	29.709	Capt. A. P. Niblack.
10.	Georgia	28.978	Capt. R. E. Coontz.
11.	New Hampshire	28.974	Capt. D. A. Anderson.
12.	Utah	22.764	Capt. L. S. Van Duser.
13.	Virginia	22.471	Capt. J. C. Leonard.
14.	Florida	21.444	Capt. W. R. Rush.
15.	Louisiana	21.198	Capt. J. H. Gibbons.
16.	California	20.516	Capt. N. A. McCully.

The following is the standing of vessels of the battleship class in all forms of practice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914:

Stand- ing.	Vessel.	Merit.
1.	Wyoming	47.440
2.	Delaware	46.005
3.	Rhode Island	43.834
4.	Kansas	38.601
5.	Saratoga	37.855
6.	Pittsburgh	36.226
7.	New Hampshire	33.111
8.	Nebraska	32.047
9.	California	28.928
10.	Maryland	28.254
11.	Utah	27.485
12.	Florida	26.926
13.	Michigan	26.053
14.	Georgia	23.917
15.	Louisiana	21.562
16.	Virginia	17.970

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate June 3, 1914.
Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Otto W. Rethorst, 9th Cav., to be captain April 26, 1914, vice Capt. Edward D. Anderson, 6th Cav., promoted.
First Lieut. Robert Sterrett, 15th Cav., to be captain April 30, 1914, vice Capt. George P. White, 9th Cav., promoted.
Second Lieut. Frederick S. Snyder, 2d Cav., to be first lieutenant April 26, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Otto W. Rethorst, 9th Cav., promoted.
Second Lieut. William C. Christy, 5th Cav., to be first lieutenant April 27, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, 3d Cav., retired from April 26, 1914.
Second Lieut. Sloan Doak, 5th Cav., to be first lieutenant April 30, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Robert Sterrett, 15th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Leland Wadsworth, jr., 15th Cav., to be first lieutenant April 30, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Anton H. Schroeter, 1st Cav., who died April 29, 1914.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Barth, Inf., unassigned, to be colonel May 30, 1914, vice Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 20th Inf., retired from active service May 29, 1914.
Lieut. Col. Walter H. Chatfield, 27th Inf., to be colonel from May 30, 1914.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. George Barnett—Commandant U.S.M.C.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:
Saturn, sailed June 2 from San Francisco, Cal., for the West coast of Mexico.
Justia, arrived June 2 at Tiburon, Cal.
Warrington and Henley, arrived June 2 at the navy yard, New York.
Birmingham, arrived June 2 at Boston, Mass.
Wheeling, arrived June 1 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Caesar, sailed June 2 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Boston, Mass.
Saratoga, arrived June 2 at Siakwan, China.
Sacramento, arrived June 2 at Puerto Mexico.
Salem, arrived June 3 at Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Dixie, arrived June 3 at Boston, Mass.
Patuxent, arrived June 3 at Key West, Fla.
Lamson, sailed June 3 from Charleston, S.C., for New York.
Jason, arrived June 3 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Prairie, arrived June 4 at Tompkinsville, N.Y.
Mayflower, arrived at Annapolis June 5.
Wheeling, sailed from Guantanamo for Portsmouth, N.H., June 4.
Caesar, arrived at Boston June 4.
Brutus, sailed from New Orleans for Pensacola June 5.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

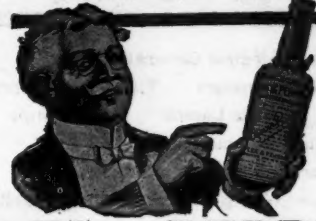
Appointment in the Navy.

William E. Lawhead, of Ohio, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from May 21, 1914.
S. W. Smith to be postmaster at Wilson, N.C., in place of Benjamin T. Person. Incumbent's commission expired March 24, 1914.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 28.—Lieut. Comdr. B. T. Bulmer detached Pittsburgh; continue treatment naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.
Ensign H. A. Flanagan detached Connecticut; to Trippe.
Asst. Surg. W. E. Eaton detached Connecticut; to home, wait orders.
P.A. Paymr. R. S. Chew, jr., detached naval station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.; to Chester.
P.A. Paymr. G. S. Wood detached Chester; to home, wait orders.
Chaplain G. L. Bayard detached Solace; to Texas.
Note.—Chief Engr. C. F. Nagle, retired, died at Brooklyn, N.Y., May 26, 1914.
Cablegram from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, May 28, 1914.
Lieut. (J.G.) G. H. Emmerson detached Elcano; to Monterey.
Ensign M. C. Bowman detached Wilmington; to home, wait orders.
Asst. Surg. R. H. Lanning detached Villalobos; to Saratoga.
MAY 29.—Lieut. Comdr. S. H. R. Doyle detached command Paulding; to navy yard, N.Y.
Lieut. D. T. Ghent detached Nebraska; to command Paulding.
P.A. Surg. J. R. Phelps detached naval hospital, Boston, Mass.; to Connecticut.
P.A. Surg. D. H. Noble detached Ohio; to San Francisco.
P.A. Surg. E. C. White to Navy recruiting station, New York, N.Y.
Chief Carp. J. T. S. Miller to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Chief Carp. T. S. Twigg to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Paymr. Clerk Henry Guilmette appointment revoked.
Paymr. Clerk Arthur R. Hunter appointed; to Delaware.
Note.—P.A. Paymr. E. H. Tebeau died at Mare Island, Cal., on May 29, 1914.

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JUNE 1.—Ensign W. N. Richardson detached Vermont; to Isla de Luzon.

Note.—The assignment of midshipmen of the graduating class to the different vessels appears on page 1273 of this issue.

JUNE 2.—Lieut. J. P. Lannon detached New Hampshire; to treatment, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Lieut. A. Sharp detached California; to command Paul Jones.
Lieut. E. R. Shipp detached Paul Jones; to South Dakota as navigator.

Ensign C. K. Bronson detached Michigan; to Mississippi. P.A. Surg. H. A. Giltner detached Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to San Francisco.

Chief Mach. L. Grossenbaker transferred to the retired list from May 25; to home.
Chief Carp. F. C. LePine detached Mississippi; to home and wait orders.

JUNE 3.—Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus Andrews detached Michigan; to Utah as navigator.
Lieut. E. P. Finney detached Kansas; to Inspector of Ordnance and Engineering Material, Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. S. Babbitt detached Naval Academy; to Scorpion.
Paymaster's Clerk Henry Guilmette appointed; to Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

JUNE 4.—Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.
Comdr. G. R. Marville to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Arnold detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Michigan as gunnery officer.
Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 20, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. W. A. White detached Utah; to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.
Lieut. T. H. Taylor detached Ohio; to aid and fleet engineer on staff of Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Mdsn. C. E. Rosendahl detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to West Virginia.
Mdsn. S. L. Wilson detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Rhode Island.

Mdsn. J. C. Arnold detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Kansas.
Chief Mach. C. Allen detached Kearsarge; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C., June 22, 1914.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 29.—Major H. C. Reisinger, A.P.M., detached office of assistant paymaster, M.C., San Francisco, Cal.; to headquarters, Marine Corps.

First Lieut. E. H. Conger detached marine barracks, Boston, and 2d Regiment, M.C.; to marine barracks, Pensacola.

JUNE 2.—Capt. William Brackett detached recruiting duty, Detroit; to recruiting duty, Chicago.
Second Lieut. Harry Schmidt, orders to Marine Barracks, Puget Sound, revoked.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS 5, JUNE 3, 1914.

1. Whenever a non-commissioned officer is reduced in rank, the commanding officer of the post to which he is attached will without delay forward his warrant to these Headquarters for the necessary action.

2. In the event of the warrant having been lost, a letter so stating will be forwarded to these Headquarters in lieu of the warrant.

3. In the case of non-commissioned officers serving in a detachment on board ship, the commanding officer of the vessel is requested to direct compliance with the foregoing by the commanding officer of the detachment.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. New Bedford, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—1st Lieut. P. W. Lourist. San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall. Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.
ARCAT—2d Lieut. H. E. Riddout. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. San Diego, Cal.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.
COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Master's Mate H. Manson. New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.
ITASCA—South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.
MACULLOCH—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. San Francisco, Cal.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. P. Hottel. New York.
MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Astoria, Ore.
MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Address, Halifax, Nova Scotia; on ice patrol duty.
MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. At New York, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.
PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joyner. Newbern, N.C.
SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Carden. Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Address Halifax, Nova Scotia. On ice patrol duty.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee. Neah Bay, Wash.
TAHOMA—Capt. E. O. Crisp. Port Townsend, Wash.
THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry. Milwaukee, Wis.
UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. W. T. Stromberg. Galveston, Texas.
WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss.
WINONA—Capt. H. B. West. Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

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GRADUATION WEEK AT NAVAL ACADEMY.

(Continued from page 1272.)

ATHLETIC AND OTHER HONORS AWARDED.

At dress parade Monday the special feature was the presentation of awards won by midshipmen during the year for excellence along professional lines and in athletics. The Class of '11 sword for practical and theoretical ordnance and gunnery was won by Noel Davis; Sons of the Revolution cup for practical gunnery by Edward L. Cochran; Daughters of the Revolution cup for seamanship and international law and Col. R. M. Thompson sextant for navigation by Edward Ellsberg; all "star" men of the graduating class. The chief athletic honors were won by P. K. Gilchrist and John H. Brown.

An award never before made was that to the 5th Company, commanded by Mdsn. R. W. Ferrell, for the highest score in general athletic excellence. The award is a handsome silver cup, 24 inches high, presented for competition, the designation of the company and name of its commander to be engraved on the base or on silver plates surrounding it each year. Formerly athletics entered into the competition for the right to carry the brigade colors, but this year they have been separated, and the color competition is based entirely upon professional branches such as infantry and artillery drill, seamanship and rifle practice.

Other awards were as follows: Small-arms firing—Gold medal, Scott Umsted; silver medal, Robert M. Fortson; bronze medal, Glenn H. Easton. Trenchard Section, Navy League, cup for essay on naval or patriotic subject, Preston Marshall. Thompson cup for promotion of athletics, P. K. Gilchrist. Sword for best athlete of year, John H. Brown. Fencing, foil—Gold medal, Rudolph H. Hans; silver medal, Phillip T. Glennon; bronze medal, L. Doughty, Jr. Saber—Silver medal, Edward L. Cochran; canes, George Marvell (medals presented by Col. Robert M. Thompson). Navy Athletic Association silver medal for duelling swords, C. G. Halpine.

Navy Athletic Association medals—Gold, C. E. Vickrey, track athlete; W. J. Lahodney, gymnastics. Bronze—wrestling, E. B. Hough, J. F. Davis, L. B. Hoops, C. T. S. Gladden, H. B. Broadfoot, C. O. Ward, R. L. Vaughan; swimming, L. R. Vail; handling football, H. C. Blodgett; breaking Academy record in mile relay, L. S. Lewis, William T. Thompson, E. C. Palmer, E. L. Ericsson; breaking Academy record with discus, H. L. Blodgett, R. Moore, M. J. Walker, B. F. Perry; general excellence in Fourth Class track meet, V. A. Villanena; handball, A. E. Gleam, T. N. Vinson, D. Royce; best batting average, H. A. Fisher; tennis, V. H. Godfrey, W. S. Popham, J. S. Watters.

Thompson binoculars for handling small sailing craft, F. G. Percival; monoculars for same, P. W. Warren.

Visitors to Annapolis were delightfully entertained Monday evening with a performance of Victor Herbert's "The Serenaders" by the Masqueraders, the midshipmen's dramatic organization. It is the first time this ambitious piece has been attempted by amateurs and the first time the female parts have been sung by males. Yet it was a great success, and was repeated the next evening, as the auditorium overflowed.

Midshipman Corn acted well his part as Alvarado, a fugitive from tailors' bills and a sweetheart, Yvonne. Midshipman O'Brien made an effective and realistic Dolores. Midshipman Wotherpoon was a clever comedian. Midshipmen Hatch and Doyle executed a clog dance like professionals. "Don Jose of Seville," by Midshipman O'Brien and Corn, was one of the gems of the musical program. Midshipman Grosskopf, as Lopez, sang "I Envy the Bird," and had to respond twice to encores. Midshipman Small acted the part of Yvonne in fine form. A chorus of Spanish girls delighted the audience. Midshipman Dickinson, as Raymond Hitchcock, sang "Woman, Lovely Woman," with appropriate hits.

DRILLS ON TUESDAY.

The June week audience was treated Tuesday morning to an exhibition of two most interesting drills, the street riot or skirmish drill and the artillery drill. The former was by the 1st Battalion, under its midshipman commander, Edward L. Cochran, and the latter by the 2d Battalion, under Mdsn. Robert L. Manning. It is of special interest in connection with the street riot drill that it was devised by Capt. William F. Fullam, now Superintendent of the Academy, when a young officer about twenty-five years ago, and has stood as the tactics of the Navy in this department, unchanged, ever since. Captain Fullam is well known as the great expert of the Navy on infantry tactics. His influence is seen in the present efficiency of the brigade, aided, of course, by the staff of drill officers. Field pieces were used by the 2d Battalion in its snappy and interesting artillery drill. There was much rivalry between the gun crews in dismantling and reassembling the guns.

The Board of Visitors organized Tuesday afternoon and listened to statements from Capt. W. F. Fullam and other officers. Senator Poindexter of Washington was elected chairman of the board, and Senator Johnson, of Maine, was named as chairman of the committee which will prepare the final report. Representative Padgett of Tennessee was selected to address the midshipmen during the graduation ceremonies on Friday. Mr. Padgett said there was nothing special for the Naval Committee to do at this time, but that it would undoubtedly visit the Academy when regular work began in the fall.

COLOR COMPETITION DRILL.

The exercises Wednesday morning were of greater interest to the midshipmen themselves and those connected with their training than to the general public. It was the competitive artillery drill, and the winning companies are assigned points in the competition for the right to carry the brigade colors next year. This is a most distinguished honor, and the companies have been working hard for it, with the 8th Company, com-

manded by Mdsn. J. N. Laycock, and the 5th, Mdsn. R. W. Ferrell, in the lead. Between the artillery and infantry drills, the latter taking place Thursday morning, 700 of the 1,550 points are awarded. The judges Wednesday were Lieut. Comdrs. Amon Bronson and W. C. Asserson, Lieut. R. A. Theobald, U.S.N., and Lieut. S. E. Lee, U.S.M.C. It was announced next day that the drill was won by the 5th Company.

The Board of Visitors on Wednesday did not have the formal business meeting set down on the program, but visited a number of places connected with the activities of the Naval Academy—the Naval Hospital, the Marine Barracks and the dairy farm. They were especially interested in the farm. Its establishment was due to the efforts of Paymr. Samuel Bryan, general storekeeper at the Naval Academy and officer in charge of the midshipmen's mess. Typhoid broke out a few years ago and was traced to milk secured to eke out the regular supply. To avoid a recurrence the dairy farm was established. The visitors saw the beautiful herd of Holstein cattle and the most modern methods to insure perfect cleanliness.

The practical exercise of the afternoon was boats under steam, sails and oars, which was most interesting even to the non-technical. In launches and small craft the midshipmen perform all the evolutions of the fleet on signal by the midshipman fleet commander from the flagship. The members of the board watch the drill from the deck of one of the steam craft, while the general public find convenient points on the wharves and seawalls.

Wednesday evening there was the usual dress parade, and later the members of the graduating class were entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Fullam at a garden party on the beautiful grounds surrounding the Superintendent's residence.

8TH COMPANY WINS BRIGADE COLORS.

Following the competitive infantry drill on Thursday morning, which was won by the 4th Company, Mdsn. Adrian R. Marron commanding, it was announced that afternoon that the 8th Company, Midshipman Laycock commanding, had won the proud honor of carrying the colors of the brigade next year. The competition, including drills and professional exercises, extends over the whole year. The artillery drill Wednesday and the infantry drill to-day were the last elements in the competition.

The 8th Company secured 490 points, which gave it a substantial lead over the 5th, Midshipman Ferrell, its nearest competitor since the start. The 5th won 307 points, and was nearly nosed out by the 4th, Midshipman Marron, which added materially to its total by taking first place in the infantry drill. By so doing it gained 250 points, making 300 as its final total. The other companies in the order of standing are: 2d, 185 points; 6th, 125; 7th, 50; 3d, 40; 1st, 28. The judges of the infantry drill were Lieut. Comdrs. Amon Bronson and A. C. Asserson, Lieuts. R. A. Theobald, I. C. Bogert and G. N. Barker, and S. E. Lee, Marine Corps. The 8th Company had secured its big lead by taking first place in seamanship and in target practice, each of which gave it 150 points, and second place in the infantry drill added 125. The 5th had picked up a number of points in the sailing and rowing races, took third place in both seamanship and target work, won first place in the artillery drill, and third in the infantry drill. It was a clean-cut victory for the 8th, which had been picked to win for some time, but the surprise of the final stages of the contest was the victory of the 4th Company in the infantry drill.

Miss Mildred Coale of Salem, N.H., presented the colors to the winning 8th Company at dress parade of the Brigade of Midshipmen to-day.

On Thursday afternoon, at 4:30, there were practical exercises in engineering by the 2d Battalion. Dress parade followed.

At eight p.m. there was the convocation of the alumni and march with music to Bancroft Hall, where the annual alumni dinner was held. From nine to one a.m., Friday, the First Class german is danced in the armory, Mdsn. Ralph O. Davis, president of the Graduating Class, and Miss Anita Cresap, of Annapolis, leading. The committee in charge of the german were Midshipmen F. E. Pelton, chairman; C. F. Bryant, R. W. Carv, W. A. Corn, J. M. Creighton, Noel Davis, R. O. Davis, F. K. O'Brien, E. C. Palmer, Donald Royce and G. B. Wilson.

Graduation exercises take place in the armory at ten a.m. on Friday, June 5. The graduates will receive their diplomas from President Wilson. At 8:30 p.m. the farewell ball commences and ends at 1 a.m. Saturday morning. Mrs. W. F. Fullam, assisted by Mdsn. Louis R. de Roode, president of the new First Class, will receive at the ball. The farewell ball committee are Midshipmen Ralph J. Mitchell, chairman; Ivan M. Graham, Stuart B. Clark, Richard W. Bates, Armit C. Thomas, Forrest B. Royal, Tully Shelley, Harry H. Chenoweth, Theodore E. Chandler, F. Bascom Smith and Robert M. Parkinson, all of the present Second Class.

President Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and party leave Washington on the Mayflower Thursday evening, June 4, and reach Annapolis Friday morning, in time for the graduation exercises, at which the President will make an address and deliver the diplomas to the graduates. After the graduation exercises he will be entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Fullam, the function being a simple one at the special request of President Wilson. President Wilson, the Secretary of the Navy and their party, Captain Logan, Commandant of Midshipmen, and Mrs. Logan, will be the only persons present in addition to Captain Fullam and the members of his family.

The midshipmen of the new First, Second and Third Classes will embark on Saturday afternoon on the Missouri, Illinois and Idaho for their summer practice cruise, Capt. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, commanding.

Rear Admiral Oscar F. Stanton, U.S.N., class of 1855, presided at the business meeting of the Naval Academy Graduates Association Thursday afternoon. At the formation this evening preparatory to marching to Bancroft Hall to attend the banquet Mr. Julian M. Spencer, assistant librarian of the Naval Academy, class of 1861, acted as commander of the battalion of graduates, being the senior graduate present, and Lieut. Charles L. Austin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., class of 1913, Naval Academy, the youngest graduate present, was the adjutant. The class of 1907 had the largest representation present—nineteen members; the class of 1884 came next with fourteen. Over a hundred attended the banquet. The Naval Academy band headed the battalion as it marched to the banquet hall, playing "Anchors Aweigh," while the spectators cheered the inspiring procession.

The following candidates for admission to the Naval Academy, having passed their mental examinations, have been directed to report at the Academy on June 10 to take their physical tests before the naval medical board: A. S. Adams, Vt.; G. G. Breed, Ill.; J. B. McDonald, Jr., Ar.; R. Bolling, J. D. H. Kane, C. W. Weber, C. W. Styer, P. L. Emerich and Berwick, all appointed at large; W. R. Nichols, Ariz.; S. H. Gambrell, Colo.; H. D. Hoffman and J. W. Whitfield, Del.; H. G. Gamble and C. W. Kirtland, Fla.; L. C. Parker, Ga.; J. G. Hinton, Ill.; Arthur Pulsifer, Kas.; V. C. Barringer, La.; S. C. Norton, Me.; J. W. Brown, Md.; H. H. Smith, Mass.; C. A. Loomis and D. G. Black, Mich.; Lisle Heneff, Minn.

Admiral George Dewey has written to Captain Fullam a most complimentary letter in regard to the appearance of the battalion of midshipmen which paraded in Washington on the occasion of the unveiling of the Barry statue on May 16. Admiral Dewey said: "I gave President Wilson my most sincere assurances that he was about to review the finest body of young men in the land. It was most gratifying to feel as the battalion marched by that the President's highest anticipation must have been more than fulfilled."

The Mayflower, with Secretary Daniels and party aboard, arrived here early last Friday morning and was greeted by a salute of guns from the Naval Academy battery. Mr. Daniels was met by Captain Fullam and his aid, Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Shackford, and was guest at luncheon of Capt. and Mrs. Fullam. Other guests included Rear Admiral Victor Blue, one of the Secretary's party; Col. C. P. Townsley, U.S.A., Superintendent of the Military Academy, and several of the heads of departments at the Naval Academy and their wives.

A gunner's mate is under arrest and is awaiting punishment for giving the wrong number of guns as a salute to the Secretary of the Navy on Saturday. The Secretary is entitled to nineteen guns and got but eighteen, and this is a most serious offense against naval punctilio.

Ensign Arthur E. Willis, of Indianapolis, Ind., will be the first of the class of 1914, to marry. He will wed Miss Katherine Alvord, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Smead Alvord, of Washington and Annapolis, on Saturday evening, June 6. The groom will be attended by Ensign H. J. Ray, a class-



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mate, and the marriage will take place in the Naval Academy chapel, the ceremony being performed by Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., of the Naval Academy. The ushers will be Ensigns G. W. Wilson, H. T. Dickinson and W. W. Bagby, classmates of the groom, and Mrs. James Willis, his brother. Miss Lois Sprigg, of Washington, will be maid of honor. A reception will follow at the Lucky Bag Inn.

A wedding of naval interest takes place this, Thursday evening. Miss Dagny Lilian Hermichon Nelson, sister of Mdsn. H. J. Nelson, class of 1914, marries Mr. Emery Cox, of Washington, D.C., at St. Anne's P.E. Church in Annapolis at 6 p.m., Rev. Joseph P. McComas, the rector will officiate.

The Lucky Bag, the annual publication of the midshipmen, gives a list of twenty-seven of the class of 1914 who are soon to be married.

Among those present on Saturday to witness the Army-Navy game were Major Gen. W. W. Wotherpoon, Chief of Staff, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb, U.S.A., Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., Col. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., and Col. Robert M. Thompson, of New York City.

Mrs. Horace J. Fenton, wife of Instructor Fenton, Naval Academy, was hostess last week at a porch party at her home here. Auction was played and prizes were won by Mrs. Hamilton Gale, Mrs. Harry J. Price and Mrs. J. de Peyster Douw. Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer entertained at luncheon last Friday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Charles Poor, of Washington. Other guests were Mrs. John Schouler, Mrs. Burrage, Mrs. Hines, Miss Price, Miss Porter, Mrs. Richard Morton, Mrs. Edward Parker, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Metcalf and Mrs. Warner Bailey. Mrs. Poor will remain with her daughter for several weeks. Mrs. Bulmer entertained a large house party for the Army-Navy game.

Rear Admiral Francis H. Delano, U.S.N., has gone to Portsmouth, N.H. Mrs. Gibson Carey, of New York, is here to witness the graduation of her son, Mdsn. Charles Baltimore Calvert Carey, a direct descendant of Charles Calvert—Lord Baltimore. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., are here for graduation week. Also Mr. Edward Kessing and Miss Margaret Kessing, father and sister of Mdsn. O. O. Kessing. Ensign Herman E. Keisker, U.S.N., has been visiting friends here. Mrs. Angelo Hall, wife of Professor Hall, Naval Academy, and daughter are visiting relatives in Roanoke, Va.

Mrs. John McPherson Gibbs and daughter, of Beacon Falls,

Conn., have been visiting Mrs. Hill, wife of Lieut. Owen Hill, U.S.N. With Master Woodward Phelps, son of Comdr. W. W. Phelps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Phelps as hosts, a party of fifty-five pupils of the public schools of Annapolis had a delightful trip up the Severn River last week. Round Bay was their cruising grounds. Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps gave a dinner last week on the Reina Mercedes in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Fullam.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Graham, U.S.N., and Mrs. Graham are here. Lieut. Victor C. Herbster, U.S.N., was here to see the Army-Navy game. Lieut. W. T. Mallison, U.S.N., was in Annapolis this week.

Mrs. Low, wife of Capt. W. F. Low, U.S.N., entertained a number of midshipmen and ladies at her home here on Wednesday. Mrs. Low is the mother of Mds. Francis S. Low, of the next First Class. Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Benson, U.S.N., are here visiting their daughter, Mrs. Herman T. Kraft, wife of Instructor Kraft, Naval Academy. On Wednesday Mrs. Kraft entertained at her home at Wardour in honor of her parents. Lieut. Col. C. M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., spent June week here.

Four hundred delegates of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and their wives, who were in Baltimore attending a convention of that organization, made an excursion on Wednesday to the Naval Academy and were the recipients of courtesies from Captain Fullam and other officers.

Hard hitting was the rule in a seven-inning baseball game last Friday afternoon between the Green Spring Valley Club and the local Navy officers, which the former won by 10 to 9. Of the sixteen safe hits scored off the visiting pitcher just half were for extra bases; three homers, as many triples and two doubles. Pitching honors were with Bosley, of the visitors, who allowed six hits and struck out eleven men. Though most of the players had passed the time when snappy ball could be expected, the game was by no means a bad one. With the score 7 to 6 against them, the visitors batted out four runs in their half of the final inning, two triples and three singles coming in a row. The best the Navy could do in its half was two runs, keeping them one run behind. The Navy officers playing were Lieuts. Walker, c., Carter, p., Symington, 1b., Ducey, 2b., Gill, s.s., Charlton, 3b., Barleon, r.f., Bogart, c.f., Stewart, l.f.

Four hundred young oaks of the pin, red and willow varieties have been planted this spring in the grounds of the Naval Academy, and most of them are in good condition.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 3, 1914.

The Military Academy will open June week on Friday. Graduation of the First Class has been set for June 12. Social events, military drills and sports will occupy the week between the 6th and 12th, in accordance with the program published in these columns May 9, page 1144.

A feature of the week will be the coming here of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., which will arrive on the afternoon of the 6th and give a review on the grass plain before the corps of cadets. The 7th's ball team will play the cadets on that date. Squadron A will come here for polo on Friday.

The Second Class will go on furlough for two months on the 12th and the battalion will move into its new summer encampment on Saturday, the 13th. The new camp will be named Camp Wheeler, in honor of the late Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Class of '59.

Last week interest centered in the annual baseball struggle between the two academies and a number of West Point people went to Annapolis to witness the Military Academy's victory, among others Colonel Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Tschappat, Major Murray, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Captain Koehler, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Miss Marqueline Hulen, Lieutenants Gray, Selleck, Beere, Crawford, Chase. Saturday afternoon the gymnasium was crowded with an enthusiastic audience, who followed the game as it was reproduced for them. The score, 8 to 2, in the Army's favor, made everybody jubilant. On Sunday afternoon the baseball squad returned and were given the usual noisy reception accorded a victorious team. A proud Army mule wearing the numerals 8 and 2, accompanied the cadets in the march up the hill from the station.

The Army's baseball victory over the Navy at Annapolis on Saturday by a score of 8 to 2 caused a demonstration here which began during the second half of the game, which was followed by means of an automatic playograph and a direct wire to the Naval Academy. Officers, residents of the vicinity and cadets filled the big gymnasium, where the machine was set up. After the sixth inning the cadets struck up their famous "Good-night, Navy," song.

The last officers' hop of the season was held Friday evening and brought to a successful close a very pleasant series of dances enjoyed throughout the winter. The cadet hop on the evening of Memorial Day was well attended; Mrs. Osborne received with her brother, Cadet W. W. Doe. Before the hop Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Baird entertained at dinner Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Capt. and Mrs. Glade, Dr. and Mrs. Boak, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer. Col. and Mrs. Robinson gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. John Bigelow, of Highland Falls, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Jane Bigelow and Lieutenant MacMillan. Mrs. Dew entertained with a large and beautifully appointed tea Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Huston, wife of Col. Joseph F. Huston, U.S.A., whose son, Cadet Hamner Huston, is a member of the First Class. Col. and Mrs. Huston are at the hotel until after graduation. Mrs. R. C. Robinson, sister of Chaplain Silver, Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. Baird and Miss Taylor assisted. Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara entertained at dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Westlake and Colonel Echols.

Col. and Mrs. Harry L. Rogers are here, guests of their daughter, Mrs. Rodney Smith. Lieutenant Smith sailed on the Moltke on Tuesday for Spain to spend the summer in study of the language. Mrs. Smith's baby daughter will go to Maine later. Lieut. J. W. Stilwell has also started for Spain to study during the summer. Mrs. Stilwell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Syracuse, are visiting her and she will accompany them home to Syracuse to spend the summer, together with the two babies, Joe and Nancy. Captain Keller is convalescing after being seriously ill with blood poisoning, caused by an infected hand. Mrs. Putney has gone to Milford, Conn., to join her small daughters, who are with their grandparents there. Lieutenant Putney will go later. Mrs. McFarland has returned after a visit with Captain McFarland's family in Topeka, Kas.

Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer entertained at dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Col. Morton F. Smith and Captain Lindsey. Mrs. Mason and Mrs. J. S. Mason, of Washington, mother and grandmother of Mrs. Gregory, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory.

The children's dancing class, to which Mrs. Bethel has so kindly given her time for two seasons, adjourned for the summer with a pretty cotillon last Thursday afternoon. Laddie and Katherine MacMillan have returned and are here with their father. Mrs. MacMillan is still in Washington with her mother, Mrs. Ladd, who is ill.

Luncheon guests of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger on Tuesday were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Webb, of New Haven. Mrs. Webb is the daughter of Col. Valery Havard. Capt. and Mrs. Bell's guests at dinner Tuesday were Dr. and Mrs. Boak. Col. and Mrs. Gordon entertained at dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Shaw. Capt. and Mrs. Glade's guests at supper Sunday were Mrs. Huntington, Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy and Major Ryan.

Miss Hale Gatewood, of Washington, is here, the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. North. Miss Grace Freeman is the guest of Miss Eleanor Vidmer. Mrs. Mitchell, who has been ill with a mild case of typhoid fever at the home of her parents, Lieut. and Mrs. Braden, in Highland Falls, is reported as better. The Misses Katherine and Margaret Treat are at the hotel with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Treat, to spend some weeks. Mrs. McGuire entertained at the hotel Tuesday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Purdon, the Misses Marian and Helen Towle, Lieutenants Dunsworthy, Sullivan, Curry and Crawford, Miss Herkness, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mrs. Harrington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham's guests at luncheon on Wednesday were Mrs. Van Buren, of Cornwall, Miss Julia Fieberger and Mr. Gauthier. Mr. Reynolds, of New York, was the week-end guest of Dr. and Mrs. Boak. Miss Fithian,

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of Morristown, N.J., is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer. Miss Mary Osborne, of North Carolina, is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne. Mrs. Woodman and Miss Winifred Woodman, of Brooklyn, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara over Sunday. Miss Elsie Stuart has returned home from school in Charleston, S.C. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox's guests for over Sunday were Miss Dorothy Mills, Mr. Addison and Mr. Thomas Barry. Mr. and Mrs. Tallmadge W. Foster, of East Orange, N.J., were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger. Mr. Wagner and his bride, of Philadelphia, were guests over Sunday of Mr. Wagner's sister and brother-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Rice. Lieut. and Mrs. Avery's guests at supper Saturday were Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieut. and Mrs. Larned, Lieut. and Mrs. Miner.

Helen Louise Butler, the charming young daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Clifton M. Butler, was christened at the Cadet Chapel by Chaplain Silver on Sunday afternoon. The godparents were the baby's great-uncle, the Rev. Mr. Adams, of New York, Miss Eloise Lynah and Miss Marie Muecke. Lectures have recently been given in the drawing academy by Mr. Van Lear, of the Metropolitan Museum, on famous paintings, and by Mr. Hoyle on architecture. Captain Steese's guests for dinner before the officers' hop Friday were Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Taylor, Miss de Raismes, Miss Vidmer, Captains Alexander, Card and Sultan, Lieutenants Morrissey and Pullen. Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness entertained at dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Stilwell.

The Misses Julia and Katherine Barter, of New York, were guests for the hop and over Sunday of Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan. Lieut. and Mrs. Booth entertained Tuesday with a house-dance as a "despedida" to Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman, who will soon start for their new station at Fort Andrews, Boston. Mrs. Sames and Miss Mary Sames, of Laredo, Texas, were recent guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Dew. Mrs. Glade's guests at tea Sunday were the Misses Falk, of White Plains, Miss Poillon, of Stamford, Miss Douglas, of Tarrytown, Cadets Bliss, Waltz, Thurber and Harris. Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer's guests at supper Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder. Lieut. and Mrs. Butler's guests at dinner Saturday were Mrs. Muecke, Miss Muecke, Miss Lynah, Mr. Lynah, of Newburgh, Cadets Hooper and E. C. Smith. Mrs. Dew visited in New York the first of the week with Mrs. Sames and Miss Sames. Captain Vidmer visited New York on Friday.

The card clubs have all adjourned for the summer, the Wednesday Club finishing its tournament at the home of Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. O'Hara and Mrs. Henderson coming out first. The Friday Club finished its meetings with Mrs. North, Mrs. Henderson winning first and Mrs. Wilcox second. The Monday Club has also closed its season.

On June 2 the post was shocked to hear that Mrs. Singles, wife of Lieut. Walter Singles, had died the night before at her home here. She leaves a little son of eight years. Much sympathy is felt for Lieutenant Singles and the little boy. Funeral services were held at Lieutenant Singles' quarters at half-past twelve on Tuesday and burial will take place elsewhere.

A series of lectures in French are being given by M. Gauthier to the cadets of the Third Class. Residents of the post and guests are invited.

The polo game between the officers and cadets, played Saturday afternoon, was won by the officers with a score of 26 to 1. The officers' team was: 1, Lieutenant Wilson; 2, Lieutenants Chaney and Devers; 3, Lieutenant Erwin; 4, Lieutenant Higley. The cadet team: 1, Cadet Robertson; 2, Cadet Wynne; 3, Cadet Foster; 4, Cadets Bullard and Bratton.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, May 28, 1914.

Although there is still a general air of uncertainty in Texas City, and everyone is wondering "how long," things have settled down, more or less, to the regular routine that prevailed before the landing of the sailors and marines at Vera Cruz caused us to expect orders at any moment. The dances have been resumed, also the polo games, and a baseball league has been formed among the various regimental teams. On May 16 the officers of the regiment gave a dinner at the Galvez Hotel in honor of Col. Charles R. Noyes, our new regimental commander. Through the courtesy of Captain Andres, of the 18th, and Lieutenant Baxter, of the 11th, all the officers of the regiment were enabled to be present. Capt. H. A. Hanigan acted as toastmaster and the following toasts were proposed: "Welcome to the Regiment," Major Arthur Johnson; "The President," Major F. W. Kobbé; "The Army," Capt. J. R. R. Hanigan; "The Enlisted Men," Chaplain Joseph C. Kennedy; "The 22d Infantry," Lieut. Max B. Garber.

The 11th Infantry on May 22 gave a reception and dance at their pavilion in camp in honor of Col. and Mrs. Abner Pickering, who have recently rejoined the regiment. Among those attending from the 22d were Capt. and Mrs. Newell, Capt. and Mrs. Peck, Lieut. and Mrs. MacLachlan, Lieut. and Mrs. Garber, Lieut. and Mrs. Muir, Captains Whitfield and Dodge

and Lieutenants Graham, Albright, Krogstad, Terrell, Christie and Davidson. Dancing continued until after one, and everyone spent an enjoyable evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Garber had supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Simonds and Captains Whitfield and McCammon.

Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Newell gave a buffet luncheon Monday in honor of some of the members of the Vitagraph Company, who have been here for some time taking movie pictures representative of Army life. Present: Captain Lambard, of the British army, director of the company; Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Garber, Miss Herbert, Captain Bridges, and Lieutenants Persons, Ware, Krogstad, Christie and Davidson. A delicious luncheon was served, after which the party motored to the 22d Infantry camp, later going to the 11th Infantry pavilion, where an informal dance was enjoyed to the music of the victrola. Afterward the party motored to Galveston for a swim, had dinner at the Galvez and participated in the first of the dinner dances which are to be given every Monday and Friday nights.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 29, 1914.

Mrs. Augustus P. Blockson and her nieces, Misses Virginia Glass and Imogene Wagoner, left on Tuesday for Galveston, whence they sail for New York. They will be in West Point for the graduation of Miss Glass's brother in June. Col. Charles G. Treat passed through the post Thursday on his way to West Point, for the graduation of his son. Mrs. James D. Tilford has gone to Brownsville to join her husband.

Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, 3d Cav., has been ordered home to await retirement. Lieut. and Mrs. Cartmell are very popular in the regiment. Miss Margaret Reilly is the guest of Mrs. John S. Hammond. Miss Grace Rolfe, a grammar school graduate of St. Mary's Hall, on Tuesday entertained several of her classmates with a luncheon, followed by a matinee party at the Majestic. Kewpie pins and baskets of bonbons were the favors.

Col. J. W. Heard, adjutant general of the department, will have two sons in the 14th Cavalry, headquarters of which are now at Fort Clark. His son, Jack W. Heard, is transferring from the 7th to the 14th, and has sailed from the Philippines on the Sheridan. His other son is Lieut. Falkner Heard, now with the regiment.

A number of Signal Corps men, recently ordered to Fort Sam Houston, have been sent to Texas City to join the 2d Division. Others of the enlisted men temporarily here will be sent to Texas City in a day or two. The Signal Corps also have a number of men at the Rio Grande border points. Mrs. L. T. Richardson, after spending a week in Texas City with Captain Richardson, returned Monday. Miss Hobart, after a two weeks' visit with Mrs. Nesbitt in Galveston, is again with Major and Mrs. Melville S. Jarvis.

Mrs. T. C. Doyle, of Fort Riley, was in the post last week. Major William S. McNair came up from the Rio Grande for a few days' visit in the post. He left Wednesday for Eagle Pass before returning to his station, Laredo. Major Francis H. Beach, who has been sick at the Base Hospital here, has sufficiently recovered to take advantage of a three months' leave. Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, from Texas City, spent Sunday in the post.

Lieut. Charles E. Daly, 3d Field Art., is back from Eagle Pass, visiting his family here on a seven days' leave. Miss Amy Heard returned Wednesday from Texas City, where she has been visiting for six weeks. Capt. John E. Stephens returned from Laredo Thursday to spend the week-end with his family here. Mrs. Philip W. Corbuser left Wednesday to spend the summer in the East with her parents.

Lieut. Kyle Rucker, acting department judge advocate, who has been conducting the Government's side of the case against the three soldiers of the 14th Cavalry being tried in the civil courts for killing of Mexicans a year ago returned Tuesday from Del Rio, where the court session was held. All his clients were honorably acquitted. Dr. Olaf Schwarzkopf, veterinarian 3d Cavalry, stopped over a day in the evening on his way from Fort Riley to Brownsville, Texas. The Monday Card Club met with Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe this week.

Capt. Philip W. Corbuser, Capt. John F. Preston and Lieut. George E. Nelson acted as judges Friday in the prize drills held on the West Texas Military Academy grounds. They awarded the first prize to Company B. The post gymnasium at Fort Sam Houston was the setting of the commencement dance of the West Texas Military Academy. For the occasion the gymnasium was lighted with myriads of colored lights and Japanese lanterns. Punch was served throughout the evening. The dancers were chaperoned by the parents of the resident seniors and the members of the faculty.

Mrs. James T. Conrad entertained with bridge Thursday evening for Col. and Mrs. William R. Scott, Col. and Mrs. William A. Crosby, Major and Mrs. Jesse McI. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. George E. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Matt C. Bristol, Col. and Mrs. Robert D. Read and Mr. and Mrs. Lapham.

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ELEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 31, 1914.

Mrs. Lockett gave a dinner May 23 for Mesdames Howze, Herr, Graham, Polk, Hunsaker and Miss McCue. Mrs. Laurson also entertained with a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Swift, Mrs. French and Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson. Mr. Joseph Chandler, of Dallas, Texas, is here for a short visit with his nephew, Lieut. C. P. Chandler. Mrs. Gould has gone to Des Moines to visit her parents. Mrs. W. E. W. McKinlay has gone to Ludlow, Colo., to be with her husband, Captain McKinlay.

Mrs. Laurson had luncheon Sunday for Mr. Chandler, Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler and Mrs. Elting. In the evening Lieut. and Mrs. Swift gave a supper party for Mr. Chandler, Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler and Mesdames Elting, Laurson and Rogers. Tuesday Mrs. Rockenbach, who has been visiting her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Baldwin, at Catoosa Springs, came in to the post to give a farewell dinner party for Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler at the Hitching Post, other guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Swift, Mrs. French, Mrs. Laurson and Mrs. Elting. Later all went to ladies' night at the club. Other dinners given that night were one by Mrs. Kimball and one by Mrs. Hunsaker.

Mrs. Elting gave a dinner party at the Hitching Post Wednesday for the Chandlers and for Lieut. and Mrs. Swift, Mrs. French, Mrs. Laurson, Capt. and Mrs. Amos, Mrs. Rogers and Dr. Taintor. Major and Mrs. Hacker gave a dinner for Major Ragan, Miss McCue and Mesdames Polk, Hunsaker and Estes. Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson had for their guests Mrs. Herr and Mrs. Graham. Mrs. Stuart and Miss Nelson returned Thursday from a two months' visit with Captain Stuart in Dallas, and are guests of Major and Mrs. Hacker. Mr. Dickson, of New Orleans, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Estes. On Thursday a supper party was given as another farewell to the Chandlers. The hosts were Lieut. and Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Rogers and Dr. Taintor. After supper dancing, cards and pool were enjoyed.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pope are receiving the sympathy of the entire post over the death of their little baby boy, which occurred Friday afternoon. Lieutenant Pope started at once from Trinidad and is due here Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Amos gave a party Friday evening for the Chandlers. The other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Swift, Mrs. French, Mrs. Laurson, Mrs. Elting, Mrs. Rogers, Dr. Taintor. Mrs. Ragan and Miss McCue are receiving much sympathy over the death of their father. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler and their two sons left for San Francisco, en route to the Philippines.

Mrs. Herr gave a dinner Saturday for her sister, Mrs. Graham and for Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson. Mrs. Lockett and Mrs. Polk. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Swift gave a supper for Mrs. French and for Mesdames Laurson, Elting and Dr. Taintor.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 31, 1914.

Capt. A. M. Wetherill left Monday for San Francisco with a detachment of recruits for Panama.

The Ladies' Bridge Club met Tuesday at Mrs. W. W. Merrill's. Present: Mesdames A. E. Williams, H. C. Pillsbury, D. E. Craig, E. H. Burr, J. A. McAlister, Miss Ethel Jones and Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan. Prizes were won by Mesdames Williams and Mrs. Craig. Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, who has been visiting relatives in Chicago, returned Tuesday to Jefferson Barracks. Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury gave an informal supper Wednesday in honor of Captain Pillsbury's birthday.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey had dinner Thursday for Capt. E. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Foster, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Mrs. Mason Young and Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Keleher. Mrs. T. E. Grafton arrived at Jefferson Barracks Friday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Talbot Smith. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Keleher gave an informal supper in honor of Mr. Robert Bagby, who is spending the week at Jefferson Barracks for the purpose of taking the West Point examinations.

Thirty thousand people witnessed the Memorial Day services at Jefferson Barracks, and participated in the placing of floral tributes on the 16,000 graves of veterans buried in the National Cemetery. The services began at three p.m., when the companies stationed at Jefferson Barracks marched in review before 300 veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars. The companies, in command of Col. J. H. Beacom, following the review, accompanied the column of veterans to a site near the entrance of the cemetery. There they formed open ranks and stood at "Present arms" while the veterans passed between the ranks. During the march to the cemetery minute guns were fired. When the decoration ceremonies were completed a bugle call signaled the old soldiers to reform command and to march back to Jefferson Barracks, where a special train conveyed them to St. Louis.

Mrs. H. G. Humphreys gave a tea Saturday for Mesdames J. M. Kennedy, A. C. Baldwin, E. G. Lawton, J. R. Keys, A. E. Williams, Charles C. Farmer, Jr., C. L. Foster, G. V. Rukke, H. C. Pillsbury, E. M. Jones, G. W. England, Mason Young, D. E. Craig, J. R. Starkey, E. H. Burr, W. W. Merrill, Talbot Smith, T. E. Grafton, G. C. Keleher, J. A. McAlister, Miss Ethel Jones and Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan. On Sunday evening Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Burr took as their guests Col. J. H. Beacom, Mrs. A. E. Williams, and Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 2, 1914.

Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus left last night for Baltimore, where the Major will undergo treatment at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Mrs. and Miss Herman and Mrs. Fisher, of Baltimore, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman. Mr. R. W. Bissell, of Washington, D.C., was week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick. Mrs. Thomas Knox gave a bridge-luncheon on Friday for Mesdames Ira A. Haynes, Paul H. Herman, George A. Wildrick, Bradley and Kimberly, Mrs. Bradley winning the prize. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Carl A. Lohr gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Claude A. Brigham, Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Dowd, Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Williams. Lieut. and Mrs. Dowd on Saturday gave an auction party for Lieut. and Mrs. Carl A. Lohr, Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Gillespie, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugo E. Pitz, Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley B. Lemmon, Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Williams. Prizes were won by Mrs. Gillespie, Lieutenant Lohr and Lieut. and Mrs. Pitz. Mr. and Mrs. Jamison, of New York, gave a dinner Sunday at the Chamberlin for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney. A jolly picnic party, comprising Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Herman, Lieut.

and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter P. Boatwright and Lieut. Samuel H. Tilghman, motored out to Fox Hill on Friday and had supper there, returning by moonlight.

Lieut. and Mrs. Herman gave a club supper Saturday after the hop for Mrs. and Miss Herman, Mrs. Fisher, Lieut. and Mrs. Boatwright. Mrs. Furnival and Capt. Richard Furnival have gone to visit relatives in New York state before leaving for the Philippines. Major Callan's mother, who has been spending several weeks with them, left for Washington Sunday. Mrs. Percy M. Kessler on Friday gave an auction party for Mesdames Claude E. Brigham, Philip S. Gage, Francis P. Hardaway, Augustus Norton, Eli E. Bennett, James B. Gillespie, when prizes were won by Mrs. Hardaway and Mrs. Gillespie. Mrs. Henry L. T. Eglin, Mrs. Olin Longino and Mrs. William C. Koenig came in for refreshments.

Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent gave a club supper Saturday for Mrs. Whitney, of Providence, and Mr. and Mrs. Stubblefield, of Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas F. McNeill gave a dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham, Lieut. and Mrs. Eli E. Bennett and Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Williams. Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller gave a dinner Sunday at the Chamberlin for Major and Mrs. James M. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Mrs. Fernau, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Mr. Bissell, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry W. T. Eglin, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly, of Fort Totten, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly.

The U.S.S. Prairie arrived in Hampton Roads with refugees from Vera Cruz.

Lieut. Manning M. Kimmel, Jr., gave a club supper Saturday for Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Lieut. Francis Englehart and Ward E. Duvall. The Frank Lea Shorts Company gave two plays—"Commander Walk" and "Robin Hood"—in the fort last Thursday, under the live oak trees, an ideal stage setting. The plays were greatly enjoyed by the post people and by many from the surrounding country.

The officers' bath house on the beach has been opened and many now enjoy outdoor bathing, though some still prefer the pool in the Chamberlin.

The work of enlarging the Y.M.C.A. building has begun and will be finished by September. Mrs. Shepard (Helen Gould), who gave this building, recently gave \$30,000 for this improvement and enlargement.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BAKER.—Born at Manila, P.I., April 12, 1914, to Major Frank Cole Baker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Baker a son.

BARBER.—Born at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., May 16, 1914, to the wife of Capt. John R. Barber, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Sumner Joseph.

BEHR.—Born at Gloucester, Mass., June 3, 1914, a daughter, Adele Maria Behr, to the wife of Capt. Francis J. Behr, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

CRUSAN.—Born at Kansas City, Mo., May 20, 1914, a daughter, Mary Helen Crusan, to the wife of Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, 25th U.S. Inf.

GIBNER.—Born at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 22, 1914, to the wife of Capt. Herbert C. Gibner, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Charlotte Bruce Gibner.

McDOWELL.—Born to the wife of Lieut. C. S. McDowell, U.S.N., at Brooklyn, N.Y., a son, Ellis Hole McDowell, on May 29, 1914.

RICE.—Born at Portsmouth, N.H., May 22, 1914, to Lieut. Arthur Hopkins Rice, Jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Rice a son.

TURNBULL.—Born at Washington, D.C., June 4, 1914, a daughter, Helen Denham Turnbull, to the wife of Dr. S. J. Turnbull, U.S.A.

WOODWORTH.—Born at San Diego, Cal., May 27, 1914, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Edwin B. Woodworth, U.S.N.

MARRIED.

AINSWORTH—EATON.—At Washington, D.C., June 3, 1914, Mrs. Jennie May Eaton, widow of Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, U.S.N., to D. Henry Ainsworth.

BRIDGES—COOPER.—At El Paso, Texas, May 27, 1914, Lieut. Thomas S. Bridges, 6th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ethel Cooper.

HIBBS—WENTWORTH.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., May 29, 1914, Ensign Nelson W. Hibbs, U.S.N., and Miss Margery Pepperill Wentworth, daughter of Med. Dir. Andrew R. Wentworth, U.S.N.

LOVEKIN—DYSON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Woodbury, N.J., on June 2, 1914, Mr. Walter H. Lovekin to Miss Mary Eleanor Dyson, elder daughter of Capt. Charles W. Dyson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dyson.

PRIDGEN—BROOKE.—At Radnor, Pa., May 21, 1914, Lieut. Walter E. Pridgen, 1st U.S. Inf., and Miss Elsa Brooke.

DIED.

GREEN.—Died June 3, 1914, at Washington, D.C., Lucy Falls Green, sister of Capt. M. N. Falls, 28th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Horace F. Spurgin, wife of Lieut. H. F. Spurgin, C.A.C.

HAGANS.—Died at Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1914, Mrs. Almira Lewis Hagans, widow of the late Judge M. B. Hagans, of Cincinnati, O., mother of Mrs. John T. Thompson, grandmother of Mrs. Lewis Rand and of Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson, C.A.C., U.S.A., and connected with a number of Army and Navy families.

HART.—Died at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 10, 1914, Alfred T. Hart, ordnance sergeant, U.S.A.

HOWELL.—Died at Asheville, N.C., on May 28, 1914, in the sixty-ninth year of her age, Mrs. R. P. Howell, mother of Major George P. Howell and Capt. Robert P. Howell, Jr., Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

HUNTINGTON.—Died at New York, N.Y., May 26, 1914, Seymour Franklin Huntington, aged six years, son of Paymr. A. F. Huntington, U.S.N., and Mrs. Huntington.

KEMPER.—Died at Vallejo, Cal., May 16, 1914, Mrs. Jennie Kemper, mother of Mrs. John W. McClaskey, wife of Lieutenant McClaskey, U.S.M.C.

KEYES.—Died at Ramona, Cal., May 28, 1914, in his eighty-second year, Hiram Keyes, father of the wife of Capt. H. A. Hanigan, 22d Inf.

LOVERING.—Died at Claremont, N.H., May 29, 1914, Col. Leonard A. Lovering, U.S.A., retired.

McBRIDE.—Died at Perry Hall, Md., Katherine Foard McBride, aged ten months and eleven days, twin daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. McBride, 4th U.S. Field Art.

MOODY.—Died, Mr. George T. Moody, at Bangor, Me., May 28, 1914, father of Mrs. G. B. Landenberger, wife of Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Landenberger, U.S.N.

SAWYER.—Died at Hudson Falls, N.Y., May 29, 1914, Brig. Gen. James Estcourt Sawyer, U.S.A., retired.

SINGLES.—Died at West Point, N.Y., June 2, 1914, Mrs. Walter Singles, wife of Captain Singles, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

SMITH.—Died at Boston, Mass., May 25, 1914, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, Sidney L. Smith, who resigned as a first assistant engineer in the Navy Aug. 29, 1884, and who served in the U.S.S. Kearsarge in the Civil War.

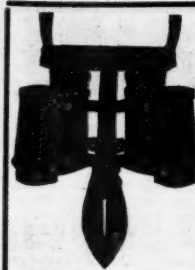
STUART.—Died at Kansas City, Mo., Charles N. Stuart, son of P.A. Surg. M. A. Stuart, U.S.N., aged one year and eleven months.

TEBEAU.—Died at Mare Island, Cal., May 29, 1914, P.A. Paymr. Emmett H. Tebeau, U.S.N.

TURNER.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., June 2, 1914, Mr. John B. Turner, son of the late Major Gen. John W. Turner, Class of 1855, U.S.M.A., brother of Capt. G. S. Turner, 7th U.S. Inf., and of Lieut. G. E. Turner, C.A.C., U.S.A.

VAN DUYNE.—Died at Newark, N.J., May 3, 1914, Mr. Harrison Van Dyne, father of Capt. Frederick W. Van Dyne, 4th U.S. Inf.

WALKUP.—Died near Fort Bayard, N.M., June 1, 1914, Capt. Joseph O. Walkup, Med. Corps, U.S.A.



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NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

The following appointments and commissions are announced in the National Guard, state of Washington: Capt. John E. Carroll, 2d Inf., to be major of Infantry with the rank from May 18, 1914. Assigned to the 2d Infantry. First Lieut. Walter B. Beals, 2d Inf., to be captain of Infantry with the rank from May 18, 1914. Assigned to command Co. A, 2d Inf. Second Lieut. Roy B. McClinton, 2d Inf., to be first lieutenant of Infantry with the rank from May 18, 1914. Assigned to Co. A, 2d Inf.

Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, of the 22d N.Y., has relinquished the unexpired portion of his thirty days' leave, recently granted, and is again on duty with his regiment.

A rifle match between teams of six men each from Co. D, 22d Engrs., N.G.N.Y., and one from the Engineer Detachment at West Point will be shot at West Point June 10.

The 34th Company of the 8th Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., has been organized, and a 12th company, to be known as the 35th, is in process of organization. The regiment has been steadily recruiting and has now 680 officers and men on its roll.

A company of infantry for the 2d Regiment of Florida National Guard, to be known as Co. L, has been mustered in at West Palm Beach, Co. F, 2d Inf., having fallen below the prescribed standard of efficiency, was disbanded on May 28.

Sergt. Charles C. Ostberg, of Co. D, 14th N.Y., has been nominated for second lieutenant of that company.

Under the auspices of the veterans of the 71st N.Y. a monument to the late Col. Wallace A. Downs will be unveiled in the regimental plot at Mt. Hope Cemetery, N.Y., Sunday afternoon, June 14. A special train will leave on the Putnam Division of the N.Y.C. & H.R.R. from 155th street at 3.05, and Colonel Bates, of the active regiment, has detailed a battalion made up of details from each company to attend the ceremony. Several Masonic orders will also be among those present.

FIELD SERVICE, N.G.N.Y., CURTAILED.

Owing to the fact that the Legislature of New York failed to appropriate sufficient money for instruction in field service for the New York National Guard this summer, the camps of the 1st and 2d Reinforced Brigades, planned to be held at Fishkill Plains, and the camp of the 22d Engineers, planned for Peekskill, have been abandoned. This means that the 71st, 12th, 14th, 23d, 47th, 69th and 71st Regiments of Infantry, Squadron A of Cavalry, the sanitary units and the companies of Signal Corps, in addition to the Engineers, will be debarraged from much needed practical instruction in the field.

It is now two years since these commands have had any field instruction, and in view of the fact that their services may be needed in connection with the trouble in Mexico, it was a very unpatriotic and shortsighted policy on the part of the Legislature of New York, to say the least, not to appropriate sufficient money whereby these troops could receive field instruction that would be of the most essential value to them in case of active service. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan had planned a most progressive program of instruction, from which all the units concerned would have derived the greatest practical benefit.

The schools for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Field Artillery at Tobyhanna, Pa., under the supervision of officers of the Army, and the instruction of the National Guard batteries of Field Artillery of New York at the same place, will be held, as we have previously announced. The coast defense exercises for the three provisional regiments of New York Coast Artillery—the 8th, 9th and 13th Regiments—will also be held at Fishers Island, as originally planned, and there will also be a school for officers of the line and staff at Peekskill in August.

69TH N.Y.—COL. L. D. CONLEY.

Col. Louis D. Conley, of the 69th N.G.N.Y., has organized the companies of his regiment in accordance with the method pursued by the Regular Army of having the companies in battalions in the order of sequences of letters. The first battalion, under command of Major Michael Lynch, is composed of Cos. A, B, C and D. The second battalion, under Major John A. Duffy, is composed of E, F, G and H. The third battalion, under Major John P. Everett, is composed of I, K, L and M. By this method a great deal of confusion will be saved. Under the former organizations companies were all mixed up, according to the seniority of their commanders. The first battalion, under Major Lynch, will proceed to Van Cortlandt Park this afternoon (June 6), equipped for field service, and encamp at the park Saturday night, returning home Sunday, June 7, so that the members of the command may arrive at their homes by supper time. The time at Van Cortlandt Park will be spent in drills that cannot be so well prosecuted in the armory, and extended order drills will be a principal feature.

Second Lieut. Frank E. Sidman has passed the examining board as first lieutenant and battalion adjutant.

9TH NEW YORK.—LIEUT. COL. JOHN J. BYRNE.

Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, commanding the 9th Provisional Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., has arranged to hold an outdoor drill and street parade on Thursday night, June 11. This event will celebrate the fifty-fifth anniversary of the return of the regiment from the Civil War, during which it

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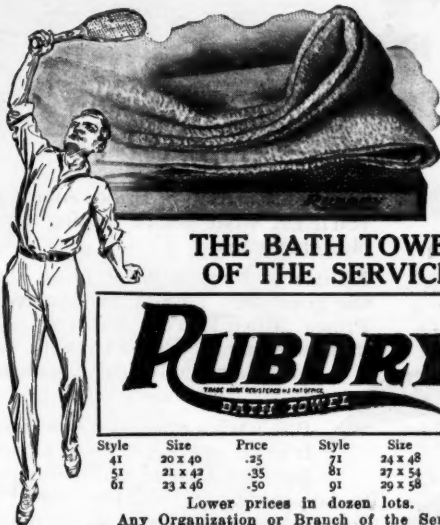
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Mills Canteen-Haversack Strap, U.S. Army regulation, No. 214.....	.75
Mills 1" Web Sword Slings, with hanger for eyelets in belt, No. 210.....	.50
Mills Automatic Pistol Holster, like U.S. Army leather model, with special swivel hanger, No. 306.	3.50
Mills Officer's Dispatch Case complete, with regulation compass, No. 220.....	5.00
Without Compass.....	4.00
Mills 1" Web Waist Belt, with adjustable buckle, U.S. Army model, No. 195.....	.50
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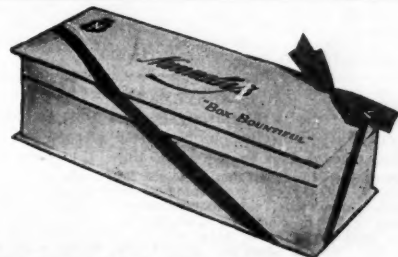
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served for three years under the title of the 83d N.Y. Volunteers and took part in a number of the greatest battles of the Civil War. The 9th, together with the 14th and 69th Regiments, is the only National Guard command in New York now remaining in the Service that enlisted for the War of the Rebellion for three years.

The regiment on June 11 will assemble in its armory at 6:30 p.m. and will be reviewed at Union Square by Civil War veterans. After the review the regiment will parade down Fifth avenue and through the old Greenwich portion of the city. Returning to the armory there will be a band concert and possibly dancing, and a collation will be served to the principal guests. No tickets of admittance to the armory will be issued and the event will be entirely informal.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY, N.Y.—COL. H. H. ROGERS.

Governor Glynn, of New York, on the recommendation of Col. H. H. Rogers, commanding the 1st Regiment of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., has appointed the Rev. Father Thomas Ewing Sherman, son of the late Gen. William T. Sherman, U.S.A., chaplain of the regiment. Father Sherman, who is a priest of the Jesuit Order of the Roman Catholic Church, is an expert horseman, and made the acquaintance of Colonel Rogers while he was using the riding ring of the armory in New York city.

Having a vacancy for chaplain, and hearing that Father Sherman would like to fill the office, Colonel Rogers recommended his appointment.

The Rev. Father Sherman was born at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 12, 1856. He received the degrees of A.B., Georgetown University, 1874; B.S., Yale, 1876; LL.B., Washington Uni-

versity, St. Louis, Mo., 1878. He studied theology at Woodstock College, Maryland, for six years, and was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church in 1889. During the war with Spain Father Sherman was appointed chaplain of the 4th Missouri Volunteers, and was later detached from service with that command and was appointed post chaplain at San Juan, Porto Rico.

SQUADRON A, NEW YORK.—MAJOR W. R. WRIGHT.

Squadron A, of New York, Major W. R. Wright, has purchased a splendid farm of 140 acres at New City, Rockland county, N.Y., which will prove a valuable asset to the organization in many ways, and will materially assist the squadron in maintaining the number and quality of its mounts. The property, which was mostly known as the Verdin Farm, includes a number of adjoining tracts, and the terrain is diversified and is nearly all tillable land. In addition to a large stone and frame house on the land there is a smaller tenant's house, a fine, large barn, already fitted up to accommodate about forty horses and which will be provided with additional stalls to double its capacity.

There are also several other smaller barns and outbuildings. A good brook flows through the center of the farm, with an ice pond and ice house near the southern boundary, and there are several springs on the land, so that there will be an unfailing supply of water. The members of the squadron will have a splendid training ground for their horses and in a most delightful country.

In speaking of the purchase Major Wright explained that it was not the intention of the squadron to take up horse breeding for the present, but to establish a plant where the



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No use arguing or losing sleep about the question. There's one answer—Prince Albert! You, nor any other man, ever smoked tobacco with such class for bully deliciousness—flavor, fragrance, aroma!

P. A.'s what men call a *man's smoke*. It's real and true and red blooded. Men like it because it makes good, to-day, to-morrow—all the time! It's always fresh; it always tastes good—and every puff just does tickle your palate so!

Never was such pipe smoke tobacco as P. A., because it's made by a patented process that cuts out the sting and throat-parch and just leaves the stuff that makes every man who smokes P. A. jimmy pipe joy's for life!

You get this hot:—Polish up your smoking irons. Get 'em tuned for action. You buy some P. A. in the tidy red tin and go to it, because it's your right to be jimmy pipe joy's! Since P. A. hit the turf, three men smoke pipes where one smoked a pipe before. And that average is growing right smart like.

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

You buy Prince Albert *everywhere* tobacco is sold. That's for your convenience, so you don't have to change your brand every time you want to smoke some pipe on the road! You stick to P. A. because P. A. will stick to you. Buy Prince Albert in the toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; in handsome pound and half-pound humidor.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

squadron horses can be trained and kept, when not needed at the armory, up at the farm, where good facilities for grazing will be afforded and hay and grain can be raised to reduce the present expense of upkeep. In addition, it is believed that many members of the squadron will use the farm for riding during the summer, and provision has already been made to accommodate all who wish to stay there for any length of time. The squadron took possession of its farm on June 1 and has transferred some twenty of its horses there already. New City is about six and a half miles northwest of Nyack, and is very easily reached.

NEW JERSEY.

The following officers and men have honored Troop C, 1st Squadron, N.G.N.J., whose armory is at Newark, and also themselves by performing 100 per cent. duty during the past year and are awarded the troop 100 per cent. duty medal: In gold, fourteen years, Captain Kyle; silver, eight years, Lieutenant Brown; silver, five years, Lieutenant Ballantyne; bronze, four years, Guidon Sergeant Taff; bronze, three years, 1st Sergeant Moeller and Corporal Staunton; bronze, two years, Sergeant Lecour and Sergeant Wherry; bronze, one year, Q.M. Sergeant Beeten, Sergeant Wiggins, Corpl. K. R. Smith, Troopers Agate, Assmann, Blackburne, Green, Hunter, McCloud, Mattison, Mooney, Morewood, G. W. Smith and Vickers. The above record is most commendable, fifty per cent. of the troop having performed 100 per cent. of duty.

The following officers and men of this troop are awarded the "Rough Riding" insignia: Captain Kyle, Lieutenant Ballantyne, 1st Sergeant Moeller, Sergeant Taff and Sergeant Wherry, Corpl. K. R. Smith, Troopers Agate, Assmann, Cawley, Green, Hunter, Schouler and Truesdell.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces that the camp of instruction for Engineer officers and Infantry officers, scheduled to be held from June 7 to June 11, 1914, inclusive, at Mount Gretna, Pa., is cancelled.

G.O. 6, A.G.O., c.s., pertaining to rifle practice is amended in accordance with the requirements of Small Arms Firing Manual (1913), Part V, Chapter II, page 205, table 4, which provides that in slow fire at 600 yards the position shall be "prone, sand-bag rest." In firing with sand-bag rest, either rifle or back of hand must rest on sand-bag. The sand-bag should equal the rifle barrel in length, be pillow-shaped and the thickness when filled with sand such, that, when either the rifle barrel or the back of the hand rests on the sand-bag, the butt of the rifle can be pressed against the hollow of the shoulder and the soldier assume a comfortable prone position from which the target appears plainly through the sights. This thickness would about equal the space occupied by the forearm from rifle barrel to point of elbow in holding rifle in firing prone without rest.

Adjutant General Stewart on June 2 rescinded orders that the Pennsylvania National Guardsmen participate in joint maneuvers with the Regular Army near Washington, Aug. 5 to 20. This action was taken on receipt of word from the War Department. The probabilities are that the 1st and 4th Brigades, and the 1st Squadron of Cavalry and Battery C will encamp at Mt. Gretna. The date of the encampment may be Aug. 8 to 15.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Governor Walsh, of Massachusetts, has appointed Major Charles H. Cole, of the 1st Corps of Cadets, to be the Adjutant General, with rank of brigadier general, vice Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, retired on May 1. General Cole was born in South Boston forty-three years ago. He graduated from the English High School. He was appointed Police Commissioner by Governor Douglas in May, 1905. In 1912 he was appointed Fire Commissioner, which position he recently resigned. He enlisted in the 1st Corps of Cadets in 1890 and passed through every grade as an enlisted man. In 1900 he was elected second lieutenant and a year later was promoted to first lieutenant. In 1905 he was appointed inspector general of rifle practice with the rank of colonel, and held the position one year, when he resigned. He again enlisted in the Cadets. After a month's service in the ranks he was elected captain, serving four years in command of a company. In 1910 he was elected major. His appointment as Adjutant General has been well received.

MINNESOTA.

A national trophy, presented by the United States for excellence in target practice, will be awarded annually to that company of Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, firing the course prescribed for the Organized Militia in the Firing Manual 1913, which attains the highest figure of merit, provided that the figure of merit shall be computed by multiplying: (a) The number of expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen by 100; (b) the number of first class men by 60; (c) the number of second class men by 40, and adding the products thus obtained; and further provided that the trophy shall not be awarded to any organization which fails to qualify as second class men or better, seventy-five per cent. of the total number of enlisted men borne on the rolls of the organization during the target practice season.

MAINE.

Adjutant General Greenlaw, of Maine, announces that the following organizations of the National Guard are designated to take part in joint coast defense exercises at Fort Williams in the Artillery District of Portland, July 16-25, inclusive, 1914: Headquarters, band and twelve companies, Coast Artillery Corps, with attached post non-commissioned staff officers. Officers of the Medical Corps and Hospital Corps Detachment assigned to Coast Artillery Corps.

For the purpose of supplying enlisted men of the National Guard of this state with serviceable shoes for the summer field service, commanding officers are authorized to contract with responsible parties to supply such shoes, but contracts will not be made for other than the "Herman," "Bass" or "Foss-Packard" shoe without special authority from this office.

OREGON.

Adjutant General Finzer of Oregon announces that the Coast Artillery Corps will hold its coast defense exercises at Fort Stevens, Ore., for a period of twelve days, June 12 to 23, both dates inclusive. An officers' camp of instruction was held at Fort Stevens from May 4 to 10. The Medical Department of the state has been reorganized to conform to that of the Army. Small-arms practice, which began May 1, will continue to Oct. 31. The Coast Artillery Corps, 3d Regiment

of Infantry, Battery A, Field Art., Troop A, Cav., and Ambulance Company will parade in Portland, June 12.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

X. Y. Z.—No information available as to future orders for Engineers to foreign service. K and L have been at Corregidor, P.I., since Feb. 4, 1912. As to sharpshooter qualification, see A.R. 1345. If you transfer to the Engineers, you will continue to draw the extra pay to end of enlistment in which you qualify, provided that you do not meanwhile attain a higher classification.

J. D. B.—We do not know that Miss Helen Gould (Mrs. Shepard) made any offer of a prize to men who would "get discharged" with excellent character and without tattoo marks. No doubt this well known friend of the sailor would be glad to have all the bluejackets win excellent discharges and also taboo the tattoo needle, but so far as we know there are no prizes or badges offered by private parties. The good conduct badge is issued under Navy Department regulations.

J. S. asks: (1) Is a soldier who enlisted under the seven-year law entitled to discharge by purchase by giving sufficient reasons? (2) If discharged by purchase from a seven-year enlistment can he re-enter the Service? (3) If he is discharged by purchase from a seven-year enlistment with one or more prior enlistments of continuous service in the Army, how long is he allowed to stay out of the Service without losing his continuous service? (4) A soldier discharged a private or musician at the expiration of four years' continuous service under the seven-year enlistment law, or serves his full seven-year enlistment under the law, will he be entitled to the three months' bonus for re-enlisting the following day after completing four years' continuous service, or either for continuing in the Service for the full seven-year enlistment? (5) What is the clothing allowance of a soldier serving in the first six months of his fifth year, for that period, provided he was enlisted under the seven-year enlistment law, and serves his full seven years under the law? Answer: (1) Yes; see G.O. 31, 1914. (2) Yes. (3) If he re-enlists within three months, he will return to the period from which he purchased discharge. (4) and (5) These will be matters for determination when the time arrives, on or after Nov. 1, 1916. Congress may before that change the entire scheme of enlistment. The bonus is payable for re-enlistment within three months after discharge from first enlistment. The clothing allowance tables are found in Circular 10, Q.M.G.'s Office, 1912.

H. J. S.—Only joint state camps will be held this year—no large joint maneuvers. See paragraph on page 1249, May 30.

COAST asks: (1) Can an enlisted man of C.A.C. take an examination for "ordnance helper" at a navy yard? (2) Would an appointment as ordnance helper be sufficient reason for purchasing discharge? Answer: Apply, for permission and information, through the channel.

W. P. T. asks: In your issue of May 9, 1914, you mentioned a case before the Supreme Court to determine whether officers and enlisted men serving on shore in Porto Rico were entitled to ten and twenty per cent. of their respective pay. In this connection will you please say whether an enlisted man is entitled to double time for retirement? Answer: Only for service there prior to April 23, 1904. See A.R. 134.

C. G. asks: Does a battalion adjutant of Field Artillery rank as a captain? Please favor me with your reference on same. Answer: An adjutant of Field Artillery ranks as captain. See Military Law of New York, 1911, page 25, and G.O. 10, 1910, Adjutant General's Office.

R. W. T.—Apply to the War Department regarding examinations for entrance to the Chief Musician School.

CANDIDATES FOR THE Q.M. CORPS.—The following, whose inquiries reached us up to May 6, are on the eligible list. We cannot give relative standing or prospects of appointment: Sergeant first class clerk—S. C. Cratch, H. B. T. Fuller, G. C. Burton, August Zerbini, Carpenter, foreman; D. P. Weeks, H. P. Rasmussen, Superintendent of transportation—Parker Cole. Foreman painter—D. B. O'Brien, Claude H. Knight. Sergeant clerk—L. C. Barrett, J. M. Devers, B. H. Tellejohn. Sergeant chauffeur—J. Alberto. Electrician sergeant—H. McNiff. The following failed: J. A. D., Fort Casey, for sergeant engineer, and J. G., Texas City, for sergeant clerk.

E. A.—Regarding result of your examination for sergeant, Hospital Corps, and as to your pay as acting cook, inquire through the channel. Your name does not appear upon the eligible list of sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps, published in this paper some weeks ago.

SECOND CAVALRY.—In the circular of the A.G.'s Office, July 1, 1909, giving distribution of troops of the line, Troop B, 2d Cavalry, is down for Porto Rican service July 23 to Dec. 1, 1898. The same troop was in Cuba Feb. 16, 1899, to April 28, 1902; Philippines Dec. 20, 1903 to Feb. 14, 1906. As to your individual record of furloughs, etc., this we cannot give. Make application through the channel. Note that the foreign service tours given above include time of sea travel, but such travel does not count double toward retirement. An inquiry to the A.G. should elicit for you an exact statement as to how much time you need to complete your thirty years for retirement.

A. B. C. asks: A soldier being arrested and convicted and sentenced to thirty days by the civil authorities, does he have to make good that time before he is discharged? Answer: If restored to duty and retained in the Service, yes; but he may be discharged without honor, and that forthwith.

SUBSCRIBER.—There are not many names on War Department register for appointment as Q.M. of Volunteers. The list is not published. Examinations are announced and held every year.

T. B. P. asks: (1) Does the U.S. Infantry use any telegraphs? If so, where is it possible to get the particular information? (2) Where can I get the particulars of second lieutenant's examination? (3) Who is the U.S. Army person who takes care of all patents or patentable ideas? Answer: (1) Telegraphers are in the Signal Corps. Apply to Chief Signal Officer. (2) Address the War Department for circular. (3) We refer you to a patent attorney. See our advertising columns.

J. W.—H.R. 15071, an omnibus pension bill, was passed by the House in April, but has not yet passed the Senate.

PLANTER asks: Are the crews of the boats, mine planters, etc., to receive an increase of pay in any form, pay to start in July? I understand a bill was passed by Congress for \$75,000 to be used for such, \$15 per month for officers and \$9 for the men; is this true? Answer: The Army Appropriation bill carries \$75,000 as additional pay in lieu of subsistence for employees of the harbor boats, transports, etc.

N. S. T.—The Army Medical School at Washington, D.C., is for the instruction of successful candidates for the Medical Reserve Corps and promotion to the Medical Corps.

D. G. K.—Senate Document No. 471, 63d Congress, 2d Session, treats of "The Panama Canal and Our Relations with Colombia." Presented by Senator Lodge, it gives papers relating to the acquisition of the Canal Zone, and other kindred topics. This should answer your questions.

A. D.—The transport Buford arrived in Manila Dec. 29, 1900. The 12th Infantry sailed from Manila March 31, 1902. The 12th Infantry arrived once more in Manila March 28, 1904.

S.S. asks: Re-enlisted in 13th Cavalry January, 1912, and qualified as sharpshooter May, 1912, while serving in the same regiment. Discharged by purchase June 17, 1913, and re-enlisted July 9, 1913, for Cavalry, unassigned, at Fort Logan, Colo. On July 12, 1913, transferred from status of recruit cavalry, unassigned, to private, 5th Recruit Co., G.S.I. On Feb. 14, 1914, transferred to 5th Cavalry and served there until April 1, 1914. Am I entitled to pay as sharpshooter from July 9, 1913, to July 12, 1913, and from Feb. 14, 1914, to April 1, 1914? Answer: Yes. A soldier who re-enlists in an organization armed with the rifle, in which qualification is authorized, within three months from date of discharge from a such an organization, will continue to receive, for one year from date of such re-enlistment, the extra compensation to which he was entitled at date of discharge. * * *

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PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Me., May 31, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Shartle had dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Gulick and Capt. and Mrs. Bowen. Capt. and Mrs. Gulick are in Portland for a visit, just having returned from Europe. Major and Mrs. Church entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Frazer at dinner Sunday, while Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell had supper for Capt. and Mrs. Bowen. Capt. and Mrs. Butler had Capt. and Mrs. Zollars as dinner guests last week.

Major E. M. Shinkle arrived May 18 for inspection duty in the district. He was the guest of the officers' mess for the week. He also superintended the test firing of one of the 10-inch guns. Among those entertaining Major Shinkle were Col. and Mrs. Bartlett, Col. and Mrs. Blake and Lieut. and Mrs. Pelot. Lieut. C. W. Baird reported for duty May 18, and is assigned to the 155th Company, relieving Lieut. Donald Armstrong as post exchange officer.

Capt. and Mrs. Butler entertained Col. and Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Farley at dinner Tuesday. Mrs. Reeder and Mrs. Ruggles, of Fort McKinley, were visitors at the post last week. On May 20 Col. and Mrs. Black had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Bowen, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong, Lieutenants Baird and Pendleton. Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell had supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Blood, of Fort Preble, Sunday. On Friday, Capt. and Mrs. Shartle had dinner for Major and Mrs. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Deering and Mr. and Mrs. True, of Portland.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pelot and their small daughter left May 22 on a short leave before going to Benicia Arsenal, Cal. for station. A number from the post witnessed the performance of Maude Adams in "Peter Pan" on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong had dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Bowen and Lieut. F. T. Armstrong, of Fort McKinley. Mrs. Brown, mother of Capt. Laurence C. Brown, was weekend guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cravens.

Mrs. C. O. Zollars had luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames Morse, Robb, Platt, Hoag and Meyer, of Fort McKinley. Mrs. Donald Armstrong entertained at the English tea room on Wednesday for Mesdames J. P. Farley, J. B. Babcock, Bartlett and Blake. Mrs. Wilbur was the guest of her son, Capt. H. P. Wilbur, Fort Preble, last week. Mrs. Campbell entertained with a table of auction on Friday for Mrs. Cravens, Mrs. Beekham and Mrs. McDowell, of Portland. Mrs. W. P. Newcomb is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Donald Armstrong, for a few days.

The first of the Friday evening band concerts was held May 29 and was much enjoyed by both the garrison and guests from Portland.

Chaplain Smith held an informal Memorial Day service May 30 in front of the officers' line. The band played national patriotic airs and at noon the salute was fired.

TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., May 28, 1914.

Lieutenant Barker from camp at Naco May 15, Lieutenant Richmond from Lochiel, rode into the post, and Dr. Bliss came from Nogales to spend the week-end. Mrs. Grierson had bridge on Friday evening for Mesdames Fleming, Holcomb, Abbott, Cavanaugh, Boyd and Miss Stuchul, Drs. Bliss and McMurdo and Lieutenant Richmond. Dr. Skelton left May 16 for Nogales, where he will be on duty for some time. Capt. and Mrs. Barber are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a fine son May 16. The boy has been named Sumner Joseph. An informal tea was served by Mrs. Grierson and her two daughters on Thursday for Mesdames Fleming, Cavanaugh, Luhn, Blaine, Aplington and Miss Dodge.

The forest fire which raged for fully ten days through Box and Garden Canyons, was finally subdued after strenuous work by the two troops, B and E, in the post, and the forest rangers of the state; Captain Holcomb was overcome while fighting the fire, and was brought into the post in a state of prostration. It was several days before he could resume his duties. Church services were held May 20, Dr. Simonson officiating. He and his small daughter were guests of Mrs. Grierson during their stay. Mrs. Brant entertained at bridge May 16. Mrs. Guiney and Miss Grierson were prize-winners; other guests being Mesdames Gresham, Walton, Huston, Conard and Lewis.

The Post Card Club met at the gymnasium last week, Wednesday, with Mesdames Boyd and Blaine as hostesses; Mrs. Cornell made high score. Mrs. Walton gave a thimble party Wednesday afternoon for Mesdames Wheeler, O'Connor, Pritchard, Holcomb, Luhn, Boyd, Blaine and Aplington. Col. and Mrs. Gresham had dinner May 21 for Capt. and Mrs. Walton, Capt. and Mrs. Guiney, Mrs. Wheeler and Lieutenant Terrell. Mrs. Brant gave a bridge party May 22 for Mesdames Evans, Fleming, Cornell, Cavanaugh, Holcomb, Abbott, Pritchard, Christensen, Misses Davis, Dodge and Joy Grierson. Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Abbott were prize-winners. Mrs. Walton entertained at bridge last Saturday afternoon for Mesdames Gresham, Grierson, Evans, Guiney, O'Donnell, Huston, Fleming, Cavanaugh, Brant, Abbott, Misses Gresham and Grierson. Prizes were won by Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Fleming and Miss Grierson. A delightful band concert was given for Mrs. Huston on Monday evening, in honor of her birthday. The entire garrison was invited to the Huston quarters

to enjoy the music, and drink the health of the hostess. Major and Mrs. Byram gave an elaborate reception Tuesday evening, to meet Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis. Col. and Mrs. Gresham assisted in receiving. Mrs. Gresham served punch, and Miss Grierson sherbet. The band rendered a fine program during the evening, and dancing was enjoyed on the porch, which had been decorated with Jolo lanterns for the occasion. Miss Dodge, Miss Elizabeth Woodward and Miss Joy Grierson assisted in serving refreshments.

Mrs. Evans gave a bridge party Wednesday for Mesdames Grierson, Guiney, Fleming, Huston, Cornell, Walton, O'Donnell, Blaine, Cavanaugh, Aplington, Smith, Lewis, Conard, Abbott, Pritchard, Boyd, Tompkins, Wheeler, May, Christensen, O'Connor, Misses Grierson and Dodge. Prizes were won by Mesdames Fleming, Cornell, Abbott, Lewis, O'Donnell and Miss Joy Grierson. Capt. and Mrs. Guiney were dinner hosts Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Cornell and Capt. and Mrs. Huston.

Troop B is again camped on the target range, and after finishing the course will go to Nogales to relieve Troop M, which will come to Huachuca for station. The troops which went to the border for stations at the time this regiment arrived here are now starting on their sixth month of border duty, with the exception of Troop E, which was relieved a fortnight ago. Troops K and D have been relieved at Fortrest by a troop of the 9th Cavalry, and are now in camp at Naco and Osborne, respectively. Mrs. Holcomb and three sons are in camp at the target range while Captain Holcomb is there. Lieutenant Greene came up from Nogales a few days ago. Mrs. Greene and small daughter, Virginia, left Nogales early in May to make a visit to friends in Pasadena, Cal. Little Virginia has been quite ill with pneumonia, but was much improved at last accounts.

Captain Cavanaugh spent several days this week visiting his family. Captain Fleming is up from Nogales as member of the board to examine applicants for volunteer commissions. Captain Boyd came from Nogales last week, mounted, and brought with him two guests, Mr. Hay and Mr. Taft. Captain Booher, Arizona N.G., is here from Douglas to take the examination for volunteer commission. Lieutenant Howe was brought up from Naco this morning, suffering from a crushed hip, result of a bad fall, received when his horse ran into a barbed wire fence. He is in the hospital, and resting as easily as could be expected.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 27, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, with their family, left May 14, going to Alameda for a few days' stay before departing for their home in San Diego. They were given a noisy farewell by the yard craft and other ships in the channel as the tug left the quay wall, where a large number of friends had gathered to bid them good-bye. On May 13 Mrs. George A. McKay and Mrs. Riley F. McConnell entertained for Mrs. Standley at the former's home, when bridge prizes were won by Mesdames John M. Ellicott, Burnett, Arthur B. Owens, James J. Manning, Alfred O. Ede, Harold Jones, George Williams, Henry M. Gleason and Emily Cutts. Additional guests dropped in for tea, when Mrs. Frank M. Bennett and Mrs. Holton S. Curl served.

Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wissner, of San Francisco, and Mrs. Baxter, of Washington, D.C., were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett during the week. Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones gave a large dinner Wednesday complimentary to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Standley; the gentlemen later adjourned to the Lyceum, where a smoker was tendered Lieutenant Commander Standley by the officers of the station. Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Bevan arrived on the last transport and are now living at the Hotel Bernard, in Vallejo. On Thursday Mrs. Arthur B. Owens gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Bevan and for Mrs. T. G. Carson, her house guest, Mesdames Ede, Mayfield, Pope, Karns, Hilliard, Pratt,

Willis, Lyman and Reeves, jr. Highest scores were made by Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Reeves and Mrs. Willis, while Mrs. Bevan was presented with a guest trophy. Mrs. W. N. McDonald, Miss Janet Crose and Miss Gatch, of Berkeley, joined for tea.

Major Philip M. Bannon, U.S.M.C., from the Philippines, has reported for duty at the barracks. Miss Gatch, of Berkeley, sister of Ensign Gatch, of the Maryland, has been spending several days at the yard as the guest of Miss Priscilla Ellicott. Many ladies of the station went to Alameda Saturday to the luncheon tendered Mrs. William H. Standley by Mrs. Marie R. Odell. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Miss Emalie Eleanor Owens and Mrs. T. G. Carson spent the week-end in Alameda as guests at Fernside, the home of Mrs. Owens's mother, Mrs. Cohen. Mrs. Stephen O. Fuqua gave a luncheon and matinee party Saturday. Mrs. Fuqua leaves June 1 for San Diego, to spend the summer with her parents, Major and Mrs. John Stafford. Mrs. Jesse R. Grant and her sister, Mrs. Helen Mason, will pay a visit to the former's son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William R. Cronan, Washington, D.C., before returning to San Francisco. They are at present in New York.

Mrs. Frank M. Bennett entertained the Card Club last Monday night, the players being Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Merlyn G. Cook, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Riley F. McConnell, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Robert H. Hilliard. Mrs. A. Crofton, Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Mrs. Lauren S. Willis and Civil Engr. Norman Smith. Lieut. Comdr. Charles N. Woods, navigating officer of the South Dakota, arrived in San Francisco on the Saturn yesterday, en route to this hospital, for treatment. Mrs. Crofton, of San Francisco, is spending several days at the navy yard as guest of Mrs. Frank M. Bennett. Mrs. Lincoln Karmany was the motif for a large card party given at the barracks yesterday by Mesdames Charles H. Lyman, Lauren S. Willis and Frank J. Schwable. Presiding at the table were Mrs. Henry M. Gleason and Mrs. John T. Myers. Bridge and hearts were played, prizes being won by Mesdames Myers, Kauffman, Curl, Donavin, Owens, Lincoln and Cook. A handsome guest prize was presented to Mrs. Karmany. Mrs. Everett G. Morsell has arrived in Vallejo on a visit to her parents, Commo. and Mrs. Stacy Potts.

A fire, starting from unknown origin in the operating room of the \$90,000 cantelever crane, was discovered shortly after midnight Saturday and the entire yard fire department and



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"No Sting,
"No Bag,
"No String."

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the sailors from the ships and marines from the barracks were called out to fight the flames, which, on account of their great heights above the ground, were difficult to reach. In a little over half an hour the fire was under control, the damage amounting to \$5,000. Temporary winches have been rigged up for handling the plates for the Kanawha, so that no time will be lost in the ship's construction on account of the accident. Word has been received from the Point Loma station that daylight communication with the ships off the Mexican coast was established May 15, and can now be maintained independent of atmospheric conditions. This will greatly facilitate the work of handling the messages from the fleet and is made possible by the installation of the 35-kilowatt plant at Point Loma and the 10-kilowatt apparatus aboard the West Virginia, now used for all long distance work from the fleet.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., May 16, 1914.

A much enjoyed evening picnic was given by Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey Saturday at Haliwa Beach. Large bonfires illumined the jolly party at supper on the sand. Later everyone went to the hotel to the dance given to the officers and ladies of Schofield. Attending the picnic were Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, Col. and Mrs. Sturgis, Capt. and Mrs. Cassels, Lieut. and Mrs. Pillow, Lieut. and Mrs. Reardan, Lieut. and Mrs. Beard, Lieut. and Mrs. Cheney, Capt. and Mrs. Winans, Capt. and Mrs. Fehé, Capt. and Mrs. Holbrook, Lieut. and Mrs. Gardenhire. Among hosts at dinners given at the hotel Capt. Harry C. Williams entertained for Mrs. Kennon and Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins.

Capt. and Mrs. Holbrook gave a dinner at the Haliwa Hotel Wednesday for friends from Schofield. Lieutenant Ganoë had dinner Friday for Lieutenants Harbold, Meals and Watrous. The party had the double object of celebrating Lieutenant Ganoë's birthday and announcing the engagement of Miss Charlotte Reichmann and Lieut. Livingston Watrous. The Artillery-Cavalry Auction Club met with Mrs. Hopkins Tuesday, beginning a new tournament. Capt. and Mrs. Ennis had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Dodds, Lieutenants McKinlay and Gay.

Lieut. and Mrs. Beard gave a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Sturgis, Capt. and Mrs. Apple, and Capt. and Mrs. Winans. Miss Gertrude Hopkins, in honor of Miss Smith, on Tuesday, gave a tango party for Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews, Miss Ellis, Miss Kirkham, Lieutenants Deshon, Lyerly, Rosevear, Hinemon and Dr. Kennedy. Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell were hosts at dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Reichmann, Captain Williams, Miss Reichmann, Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford. The people of the 1st Field Artillery regret the approaching loss of their Lieutenant Colonel and his charming wife, the Menohers having become very popular members of the garrison.

Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford's dinner guests Thursday were Lieut. and Mrs. Marr and Lieutenant Gay. Capt. and Mrs. Frankenberger entertained at dinner in honor of Miss McBride, their house guest for the week-end. Other guests were Miss Hopkins, and Lieutenants Winton and Huntley. Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones, with their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Green, were dinner guests of Miss Katherine Winans on Friday and stayed over for the hop.

COUNTY FAIR AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., May 16, 1914.

One of the most successful and enjoyable affairs ever held for the benefit of the Army Relief was the county fair at Schofield Barracks May 6 and 8, as a result of which over \$2,000 has been added to the relief fund.

The fair grounds, a vegetable tent city, covered over seven acres of ground in the vicinity of the one time royal hunting lodge at Leilehua in the days of Hawaiian royalty, and now the quarters of Colonel McGunagle, post commander. For the entertainment of the thousands who attended the fair there was a circus in the afternoon, a vaudeville performance in the evening, a Midway with a hundred and one attractions open at all times, a Coney Island dance hall, a café chantant, innumerable booths for selling ice cream cones, candy, pop corn, hot dogs and everything else that you could expect to find at a real county fair. Almost all the merchants in Honolulu had exhibits and gave away tickets as chances on valuable articles of merchandise. The leading automobile company auctioned an automobile in the circus ring for \$75, which was presented to the fair.

May 6 was officers' day and most of the officers and

ladies of the garrison took part in one or more of the many schemes for entertainment or appeared behind the counters at the booths. The stores in Honolulu were closed for the afternoon and special trains and hundreds of automobiles brought thousands from town and the other posts. The Ad Club came as a body, and all the other clubs in town were well represented. On May 8 the soldiers had full sway and made every effort to outdo their officers in making the fair a success. Every troop, battery and company at Schofield invited some organization from another post. The crowd at the fair was enormous and there was something doing for their entertainment every minute. The bareback riding of Troop L, 4th Cav., in the circus was exceptionally good, and the impersonation of lady circus riders by several members of the troop created much merriment.

Capt. L. R. Holbrook, 4th Cav., the culinary expert of the Army, established an immense Army kitchen and bakery where real Army chow was supplied to thousands at reasonable prices. In fact, everything was reasonable and there was a noted lack of the extortion so often practiced at charity benefits.

The fair proved not only a great financial success, but brought the Army people and the people of Honolulu together as they never have been before and established an "entente cordiale" that it is hoped will always continue. It is planned to make the county fair an annual occasion at the big Army post.

BASEBALL IN HAWAII.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., May 17, 1914.

The four regiments at Schofield Barracks, the 1st and 25th Infantry, the 4th Cavalry and 1st Field Artillery, have combined with the coast defense troops and the 2d Infantry, stationed at Fort Shafter, to form a six-team baseball league called the Army League of Oahu. The games have been close and full of interest so far and it is a remarkable fact that, at the present time, all six teams are tied with 500 per cent., all having won and lost an equal number of games. Baseball is one of the principal diversions in Hawaii and nothing has ever created so much interest among the Army people as this league. Last year the four regiments at Schofield Barracks played a series of games for the post championship. The 25th Infantry team greatly outclassed the other three and only lost one game in the entire series, so that the interest was much less than it is this year with six teams so closely matched.

The 1st Field Artillery team has been greatly strengthened by the arrival of the 1st Battalion from the Philippine Islands since last season. With Lieut. O. T. Sadtler as coach, the 1st Infantry team has become a fast playing and hard hitting aggregation. The 4th Cavalry team has shown much improvement, as has also the 2d Infantry, and the Coast Artillery team with Lieut. E. J. O'Hara as coach and second baseman, has always been one of the strongest teams in the Hawaiian Islands. Upon the completion of this series of games it is planned to select all the best players for an All-Army team, to compete for the championship of the Hawaiian Territory.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., May 30, 1914.

On Friday Mrs. A. U. Faulkner entertained the little folks on the post with a jolly straw ride, followed by a picnic supper. The young guests included Danny Moore, Alden Crane, Nancy and Dorothy Ross, Mildred Baker, Molly Churchill, Elizabeth and Marshall Southerland, Jack and Alden Brewster, Douglas McNair, Nancy and Kitty Faulkner. The hostess was assisted by Mesdames Baker and Southerland. Lieut. and Mrs. F. T. Cruise gave a dinner Friday for the Misses Goode, Ohmer and McLaughlin and Lieutenants Sharp, Young and Greenwald. The party afterward attended the hop. Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. Gruber had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Danford and Dr. and Mrs. Jewell. Miss Helen McLaughlin had supper after the dance Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Cruise, the Misses Goode and Ohmer, Lieutenants Hauser, Polk, Sharp, Capron and Greenwald.

The beautiful trip to the government forest reserve was made on Sunday, either on horseback or in automobiles, by Major and Mrs. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. Hand, Lieut. and Mrs. Gruber, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane and Mrs. Ross. Capt. and Mrs. D. T. Moore had supper Sunday for Mrs. Ross and Lieut. and Mrs. Crane.

Capt. and Mrs. A. U. Faulkner on Wednesday gave a dinner party for Col. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Capt. and Mrs. Starbird, Lieut. and Mrs. Cruise, Miss McLaughlin and Lieutenant Polk. Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Brigham had dinner Wednesday

for Mesdames Brigham, Brewster and McNair. On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. T. G. M. Oliphant gave a supper party for Capt. and Mrs. Starbird, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Ross, Lieutenants Short and Sharp. Capt. and Mrs. D. T. Moore's supper guests that evening were Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre.

Master "Jack" Brewster on Friday afternoon celebrated his seventh birthday anniversary. Games and delicious refreshments were enjoyed by a number of his young friends. Col. Granger Adams gave a dinner Friday in honor of his niece, Mrs. Lininger, and for Capt. and Mrs. Churchill and Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre.

The evening concerts by the 5th Field Artillery band have been enjoyed by everyone at the post and many people from Lawton. Practice marches have been made this week by Batteries A and B, in spite of the excessive rain. Battery F has gone into camp on the reservation and will probably be out all summer. The officers attached are Captain De Armond commanding, with Lieutenants Bryden, Danford and Hatch.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 25, 1914.

Mrs. John A. Fulmer left Sunday to visit relatives in Detroit, Mich. Mrs. James B. Allison, of Galveston, Texas, house guest of Mrs. Alexander T. Owenshine, has gone to Pasadena, Cal., to visit her mother. Mrs. William N. Hughes, of Galveston, Texas, guest of Mrs. John A. Fulmer, left Thursday to visit friends in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Mrs. James D. Taylor, after a visit with Mrs. John A. Fulmer, left Thursday for a short stay in Kansas City, Mo., before returning to her home in Galveston.

Mrs. Jesse Holmes, of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was a guest at a dinner party given by Mr. Omar Abernathy at Hotel Baltimore, in Kansas City, Mo., Monday, followed by a theater party at the Shubert to see Nat Goodwin in "Never Say Die." Assisting at the Episcopal tea given Saturday at the home of Mrs. D. R. Phillips, in the city, were Mrs. C. D. Roberts and Miss Cordelia Wallace. Mrs. William A. Holbrook and Mrs. Charles A. Roney have returned from Kansas City, where they were guests of honor at a luncheon given Saturday by Mrs. Faith Casey.

Mrs. R. F. Migdalski and Mrs. C. C. Sturtevant are guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Crowley, in the city, during the absence of their husbands in Mexico. Among those who attended a dinner given in the city Thursday by Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Wilson were Mrs. Nathaniel F. McClure and her daughter, Mrs. Stanley Koch, of Fort Riley.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 1, 1914.

Mrs. E. L. Orton is visiting relatives in Seattle, Wash. A delightful social event was the buffet supper given by Mrs. William C. Rogers at the officers' new mess Saturday, as a farewell to her friends before leaving for Fort Sheridan, Ill. Assisting Mrs. Rogers were Mesdames William P. Burnham, Haskell, A. L. Conger, George E. Kumpe, C. D. Roberts, R. G. Peck, G. D. Spaulding, William G. Sills, H. O. Olson, Miss Dorothy Fessenden, of Chicago, and Miss Lovell Janet C. Latimer, of York, Pa. Mrs. C. A. Donaldson, wife of Captain Donaldson, has returned to her home in Wichita, Kas., after a short visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Roth, of the city. Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kumpe on Tuesday gave a dinner for Mesdames W. C. Rogers, Frank E. Bamford, Miss Janet C. Latimer, of York, Pa., and Mr. Edgar Hopkins, of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bartlett entertained during the week Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, of Honolulu. Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde B. Crusan announce the birth of a daughter in Kansas City, Mo., May 20, to whom they have given the name of Mary Helen. Lieutenant Crusan is on leave from his station in Honolulu. Mr. R. L. Bush will leave the first of the week to join Major Bush at Texas City, Texas. Mrs. William Wallace gave an informal bridge party Wednesday. Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum gave a bridge party Wednesday afternoon. Those holding high scores were Mesdames Orton, Koch, Ferguson, Rogers, Fuller, Roney, Miss Scales and Mrs. D. R. Anthony. A large number of friends were invited to tea. Mrs. Slocum was assisted by Mrs. Frank A. Barton, Mrs. Rudolph E. Snyder, Mrs. Harry L. Jordan, Mrs. R. G. Peck, Mrs. Kent Nelson, Mrs. E. F. Haines and Miss Fessenden, of Highland Park, Ill.

Lieut. and Mrs. McAndrews and Lieut. and Mrs. Fredendall left last week for San Francisco, where they will sail June 5 for Honolulu, H.T. Major and Mrs. M. L. Walker entertained a number of guests at dinner at Hurrie's Garden Sunday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Littlefield, of Kansas City, Mo., entertained a number of guests at the matinee and also at the evening performance of the Ben Greet Players at the Blue Hills Club Wednesday. "As You Like It" was given at four o'clock in the afternoon, and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was given at 8:30 o'clock. A pound party was enjoyed Thursday evening at Captain Rodney's quarters, when each guest brought a pound of some special edible. The guests arrived in costume and included Mesdames Rodney, Ely, C. C. Jones, Gregory, Madison, Miss Scales, Georgia Fuller, Leslie Fuller, Colchett, Virginia Boyle, Dorothy Fessenden, Evelyn Bailey, Martha Kean, Maida Lovell and Marjorie Craig.

The Detachment No. 2 team defeated the Disciplinary Battalion team here Saturday by 3 to 1.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., June 1, 1914.

The Tuesday Afternoon Auction Club was entertained by Mrs. Welty. Mrs. Rutherford was hostess on Thursday for the Five Hundred Club, Mrs. Martin winning the prize. As a farewell to Mrs. Field, who was leaving the next day for California, and to meet Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Edwards gave a pretty tea on Tuesday. Her guests were mostly town friends of Mrs. Fields. The refreshment table was presided over by Mrs. Faison and Miss Helen Palmer.

In the recent athletic meet, when Company M won a tug-of-war, Company G, who pulled it with them, was not entirely satisfied, so challenged Company M to pull it over, which they did on Tuesday afternoon in the presence of an enthusiastic following from both sides, with a victory for Company G. Part of the entertainment for the Odd Fellows, who have been in convention in Plattsburg this past week, was a full dress parade by the 5th Infantry on Wednesday.

Miss O'Brien, of Troy, N.Y., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Partello. Mrs. Fields, mother of Captain Fields, left Wednesday to spend the summer with her other son at Palo Alto, Cal. Mrs. Wills and "Billy" spent Saturday in Burlington, Vt., with Capt. and Mrs. Mygatt, and upon their return brought little Leonard Mygatt for a short visit with them. Major and Mrs. Chamberlain left Wednesday morning in their car, going first to Albany, to get their little daughter, Maria, from boarding school, and from there they were to go to Boston and a two weeks' motor trip through New England.

Complimentary to Mrs. Searle Barclay, their house guest, Major and Mrs. Stevens on Thursday evening gave an informal musicale for Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Moore, Mrs. Booth, Miss Parkhurst and Mr. Barber, from Plattsburg, and Col. and Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Faison, Capt. and Mrs. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. Nixon, Capt. and Mrs. McCoy, Capt. and Mrs. Partello, Miss O'Brien, Lieut. and Mrs. Sutherland, Lieut. and Mrs. Wills, Lieutenant Fehé and Mr. Enders. Participating in the musical program were Mrs. Morton, Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Partello, Mr. Barber and Major Stevens.

Mrs. Morton on Saturday gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Barclay. Mrs. Stevens assisting in receiving. Mrs. Faison served ices and Mrs. Davis coffee, and assisting them were Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Twyman. That same evening Col. and Mrs. Faison had dinner for Mrs. Barclay, Col. and Mrs. Morton and Major and Mrs. Stevens.

The Regimental Card Club was entertained on Friday by Mrs. Welty and Miss Myrtle Lasseigne. Prizes were won by

Mrs. Partello and Major Lasseigne. The consolation prizes were awarded to Miss O'Brien and Captain McCoy.

On Saturday and Sunday afternoons the 5th Infantry baseball team played two interesting games with a Montreal team, with honors evenly divided, the soldiers winning on Saturday and the visitors on Sunday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting, Lieut. and Mrs. Erek, Lieut. and Mrs. Welby, Miss Myrtle Lasseigne and Lieutenant Waito motored to Grand Island yesterday and spent the day fishing. The soldiers participated in the annual Decoration Day ceremonies on Saturday, which were preceded by an address by Judge Hogue, and followed by a street parade, after which the different cemeteries of Plattsburg were visited, the graves being decorated and the usual salutes fired by the troops.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., June 1, 1914.

Major and Mrs. Bandholtz have Major and Mrs. John B. Bennet with them for a few days. Major and Mrs. Bennet are en route to Connecticut and West Point, after a prolonged stay in the islands, where Major Bennet was colonel and assistant chief of the Philippine Constabulary. Their three fine young sons have been in the States at college and at West Point. Major and Mrs. Bandholtz gave a reception for their friends on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Bennet and her family are old friends of Mrs. Mitchell, who, Sunday afternoon, gave a small tea in compliment to her and Major Bennet.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deering, of Honolulu, are enjoying a visit with Major and Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhams, who entertained at dinner at the Country Club in their honor on Saturday and attended the dance later. Major and Mrs. Wadhams will soon leave Fort Porter to be associated with the medical branch of the National Guard, New York being the Major's headquarters.

Captain Paine, Lieutenants Castle, Robb, Bell, and Moody, with their respective companies, have returned from Fort Niagara. Captain Ragsdale, Lieutenants Keller, Jacob and Fletcher, with their companies, leave Monday for target practice at Fort Niagara. Mrs. Keller will spend the month of June with her husband at Fort Niagara.

Major Bandholtz took advantage of the four companies being at Fort Porter, and on Saturday had a beautiful parade, the day and surroundings being perfect. Later the troops marched with the veterans in the Memorial Day parade. Miss Mitchell was one of Miss Wheeler's house party at Lewiston, over Sunday.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego Harbor, Cal., May 26, 1914.

Mrs. A. W. Mitchell entertained at bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Charles B. Vogdes and A. A. Ackerman. Miss Leicester Schon, daughter of the late Capt. John L. Schon, U.S.A., has left for an extended visit among friends and relatives in St. Louis and Louisville. Announcement is made of the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Richards. The mother is a daughter of Major John Stafford, U.S.A., retired.

The U.S.S. Vicksburg brought north on its last trip from the west coast of Mexico the body of Rishworth Nicholson, paymaster, U.S.N., who had died on board from scarlet fever, in his thirty-fifth year. The remains have been forwarded to Oakland, Cal., for interment.

Mrs. Marcus L. Miller was a hostess at the regular weekly dinner-dance Saturday at the Point Loma Country Club. Col. John W. Hannay, U.S.A., retired, gave a stag party in the grill of the U. S. Grant Hotel Wednesday, for the following companions of the Loyal Legion: Brig. Gen. A. W. Vogdes, Major William R. Maize, Col. J. F. Randlett, Major Charles B. Vogdes, all U.S.A., retired; Col. R. V. Dodge, N.G.C., retired; Capt. George Puterbaugh and Capt. Joseph H. Smith, U.S.V., and Rev. R. D. Hollington, chaplain.

Major Herbert R. Fay, C.A.C., N.G.C., president of the Common Council and Acting Mayor, was one of the speakers at the celebration of the International Peace Festival at the San Diego Club last week. Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., retired, also a member of the Common Council, was another of those on the program.

The British sloop-of-war Shearwater arrived in port Sunday afternoon, bringing forty sacks of mail from the American warships at Mazatlan, Mexico. After coaling and taking on provisions the Shearwater will return south.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Nebr., May 27, 1914.

Dr. and Mrs. Emil De Lanney enjoyed William Hodge in "The Road to Happiness" last Wednesday. Mrs. Younglof fractured her ankle bone by falling. She is resting comfortably, but it will be a month before she can walk on it.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bowman, 4th Inf., were in the post May 17, and the following day Mrs. C. C. Rosewater gave a luncheon at the University Club in Omaha for Mrs. Bowman and Mrs. Switzer. Mrs. Harrison, of Sherman, Texas, guest of her sister, Mrs. Hentig, has gone to the Adirondacks for the summer. Mrs. Carlyle Whiting, wife of Lieutenant Whiting, 4th Inf., has taken a house at Crook and will have her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Sweet, of Omaha, with her.

Mesdames Kelley and Weeks, who have been at Galveston the past year, returned to Crook May 24. They are packing their household effects and will only be here a short time. Dr. and Mrs. Emil De Lanney spent the week-end visiting Mrs. De Lanney's mother in Iowa.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., June 2, 1914.

The season has opened with an unusual number of Army and Navy people settled already for the summer. Among those who have already opened their homes here are Rear Admiral L. C. Logan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Logan, who will have their two daughters visit them during the season. Rear Admiral Taussig, U.S.N., was a very early arrival of the season. Col. Frederick Von Schroeder, U.S.A., and Mrs. Von Schroeder will have their daughter, Mrs. Bassett, in their villa. Others settled here include Mrs. W. D. Owens, wife of Dr. W. D. Owens, U.S.N.; Mrs. Downes, wife of Lieut. Comdr. John Downes, U.S.N.; Commodore James P. Parker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Parker; Captain Richards and his daughter, Mrs. Kaiser, wife of Lieutenant Commander Kaiser, U.S.N.; Mrs. Arthur Dunbar, wife of Dr. Dunbar, U.S.N.; Dr. and Mrs. Richards, Rear Admiral W. A. Marshall, U.S.N.; Mrs. and Miss Marshall; Mrs. Marshall Robinson and Miss Robinson.

Few changes have taken place in the hotels, though the Casino has added porches and made great improvements in the ballroom section. Miss Katherine Knight gave a dinner-dance at the commandant's quarters at the training station on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Joe R. Morrison gave a birthday dinner for Miss Katherine Knight on Thursday at the training station.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 26, 1914.

The 2d Battalion of the 21st Infantry returned Saturday from target practice at Proebstal and the 1st Battalion went out Sunday. Major Ralph H. Van Deman returned to the post Wednesday, after a two weeks' absence spent in Delaware, Ohio.

Mrs. Fairfax, wife of Lieutenant Fairfax, on Thursday gave a thimble party, at which she gave an interesting talk on Mexico. Mrs. Young served ices, Mrs. Clayton poured tea and Mrs. Hobson poured coffee. Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming on Thursday gave a luncheon in honor of Miss Van Winkle, of

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Leading Shoe manufacturers are endorsing them by extensive use.

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THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1266.)

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. Sailed May 30 from Galveston, Texas, for Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At La Romana, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Lucius A. Bostwick. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PADICAH, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. Sailed May 26 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At Puerto Mexico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Puerto Mexico, Mexico. Address mail as

follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows:

Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward E. Eberle. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enochs. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in ordinary.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. William H. Allen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Otto C. Dowling. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enochs. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. William F. Fullam, Commander. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). (Flagship of Captain Fullam.) Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At Annapolis, Md.

IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 16(b). Comdr. John F. Hinds. At Annapolis, Md.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At Annapolis, Md.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of



How a small thing has grown large

Twenty-seven years ago, in one small room, with two helpers, a man began a business enterprise—the making of men's garters

IN the left hand corner of this page you see how this room looked; about ten by twelve feet in area; with the bottom of a packing box for a desk.

In the opposite corner of the page you see the factory building as it is now; a fireproof structure, mostly windows, with daylight on all four sides; clean and sanitary.

The number of operatives is now more than 1,000.

These illustrations show how a small thing has grown large.

The secret of it is quite simple; the quality of the goods explains it.

A garter to hold up a man's socks is a small article, at a small price.

Most men spend 25 or 50 cents without a second thought.

Our idea was, at the beginning, and is now, to give the best possible value for 25 and 50 cents.

The quality now is better than it was then; the shape is better; the garter fits better.

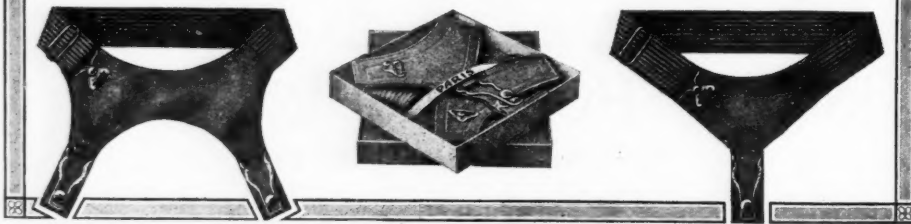
PARIS GARTERS, the first shield-garters, were originated by us; they satisfied a real need of well-dressed men; and they have been constantly improved ever since.

The **PARIS GARTER** trade mark has now become, all over the world, a sure sign of best quality. For that reason, when you buy garters, be sure you get

PARIS GARTERS

No metal can touch you

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Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Newton A. McCully. At Mazatlan, Mexico.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) Comdr. Waldo Evans. On the West Coast of Mexico.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. On the West Coast of Mexico.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West Coast of Mexico.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West Coast of Mexico.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. On the West Coast of Mexico.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Philip Andrews. On the West Coast of Mexico.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. On the West Coast of Mexico.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West Coast of Mexico.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. William W. Gilmer. On the West Coast of Mexico.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Diego, Cal.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Capt. Josiah H. McKean. On the West Coast of Mexico.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. On the West Coast of Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. On the West Coast of Mexico.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At Mazatlan, Mexico.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. On the West Coast of Mexico.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. On the West Coast of Mexico.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. On the West Coast of Mexico.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles L. Best. On the West Coast of Mexico.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Edwin Guthrie. On the West Coast of Mexico.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. John E. Pond. On the West Coast of Mexico.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. James L. Kauffman. On the West Coast of Mexico.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. On the West Coast of Mexico.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Jacob H. Klein. On the West Coast of Mexico.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-1 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1913). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At San Pedro, Cal.

F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Ensign Howard H. J. Benson. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William R. Munroe. At San Pedro, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. John S. McCain. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. Sailed June 2 from Shanghai, China, for Nanking, China.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Shanghai, China.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Nagasaki, Japan.

Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Carleton R. Kear. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. At Shanghai, China.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign James S. Spore. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.

PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Provost Babin. At Shanghai, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Comdr. David E. Theelen. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. David E. Theelen. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Harry H. Forgas. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Paul J. Peyton. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Ernest Durr, Commander.

DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Olongapo, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Olongapo, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. At Olongapo, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Olongapo, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Gerard Bradford, Commander.

B-2 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.

B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign James R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Rihelaffer. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABAREND, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keene, master. At Nanking, China.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Olongapo, P.I.

RAINBOW, transport, 12(b). Lieut. Gordon W. Haines. At Manila, P.I.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bten. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Lewis B. Porterfield. For the next few months this vessel will be conducting fishery investigations off the Oregon and Washington coasts. Address care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bten. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Lobos Island, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. On cruise to Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the Norfolk Yard. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. Sailed May 30 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ISLA DE LUZON (gunboat), 10(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. Sailed May 29 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Comdr. Samuel S. Robison. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Falconer. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. The Marblehead is at the Mare Island Yard for repairs. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. William D. MacDougall. (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI (aeronautic station ship), 20(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Mustin. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Baltimore, Md. Address there. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Almirante Bay, Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship) 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed June 1 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. Sailed May 31 from Santo Domingo City for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.

(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

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NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. The Newport left New York June 10 on her annual cruise and her itinerary is as follows: Due at Fayal, Azores, June 11; leave June 16; reach Havre June 30; leave July 10, the boys taking a run up to Paris



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meanwhile; reach Gibraltar July 31 and leave Aug. 7; reach Funchal Aug. 12 and leave Aug. 18; reach Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 7 and leave Sept. 14; reach New London Sept. 19 and leave Sept. 25; reach Glen Cove Sept. 26 and leave Oct. 5, arriving back at the Recreation Pier, East Twenty-fourth street, the same day.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. On summer cruise. The itinerary of the cruise is as follows: Arrive Fayal, Azores, June 3, 2,100 miles; leave Fayal June 7, arrive Queenstown, Ireland, June 15, 1,100 miles; leave Queenstown June 23, arrive Southampton, England, June 26, 350 miles; leave Southampton July 9, arrive Amsterdam, Holland, July 12, 275 miles; leave Amsterdam July 21, arrive Havre, France, July 23, 265 miles; leave Havre Aug. 1, arrive Gibraltar Aug. 10, 1,280 miles; leave Gibraltar Aug. 15, arrive Madeira Aug. 21, 630 miles; leave Madeira Aug. 26, arrive Bermuda Sept. 17, 2,900 miles; leave Bermuda Sept. 24, arrive Boston Sept. 29, 750 miles; total miles, 9,650. Mail should be addressed to the ship in care of P.M., N.Y. city, using domestic postage. The Pannonia, sailing from New York the morning of Aug. 11, will carry the last mail which will reach the Ranger at Madeira; and the Raribbean, sailing on Sept. 16, the last mail reaching the ship at Bermuda.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Bsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Bsn. Thomas Macklin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PEORIA. Bsn. Gregory Cullen. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Bsn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). Lieut. Merritt S. Corning. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service." The St. Louis is at the Mare Island Yard for repairs.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

TENNESSEE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Tennessee" under "Special Service."

FISH COMMISSION STEAMER.

FISH HAWK. Bsn. James J. O'Brien. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.

Active, Mare Island.

Alice, Norfolk.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.

Choctaw, Washington.

Hercules, Norfolk.

Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.

Iwana, Boston.

Massasoit, Norfolk.

Modoc, Philadelphia.

Mohawk, Norfolk.

Narkeeta, New York.

Pawnee, New York.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound.

Penacook, Portsmouth, N. H.

Pentucket, New York.

Pontiac, New York.

Powhatan, New York.

Rapido, Cavite.

Rocket, Norfolk.

Samoset, Philadelphia.

Seabag, Charleston, S.C.

Sioux, Boston.

Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.

Standish, Annapolis.

Tecumseh, Washington.

Traffic, New York.

Transfer, New York.

Triton, Washington.

Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Unadilla, Mare Island.

Waban, Guantanamo Bay.

Wahnetta, Norfolk.

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Portsmouth, Norfolk.
Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.
Relief, Olongapo.
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Sterling, Charleston, S.C.
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Bailey, Annapolis.
Barney, Annapolis.
De Long, Charleston.
Du Pont, Newport.
Farragut, Mare Island.
Goldsborough, Mare Island.

Biddle, Annapolis.
Blakely, Newport.
Dahlgren, Charleston.
Morris, Newport.
Thornton, Charleston.
Tingey, Charleston.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J.
Aileen, Providence, R.I.
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Concord, Seattle, Wash.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.
Elfrida, Cleveland, Ohio.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foote, Newbern, N.C.
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntress, St. Louis.
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
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